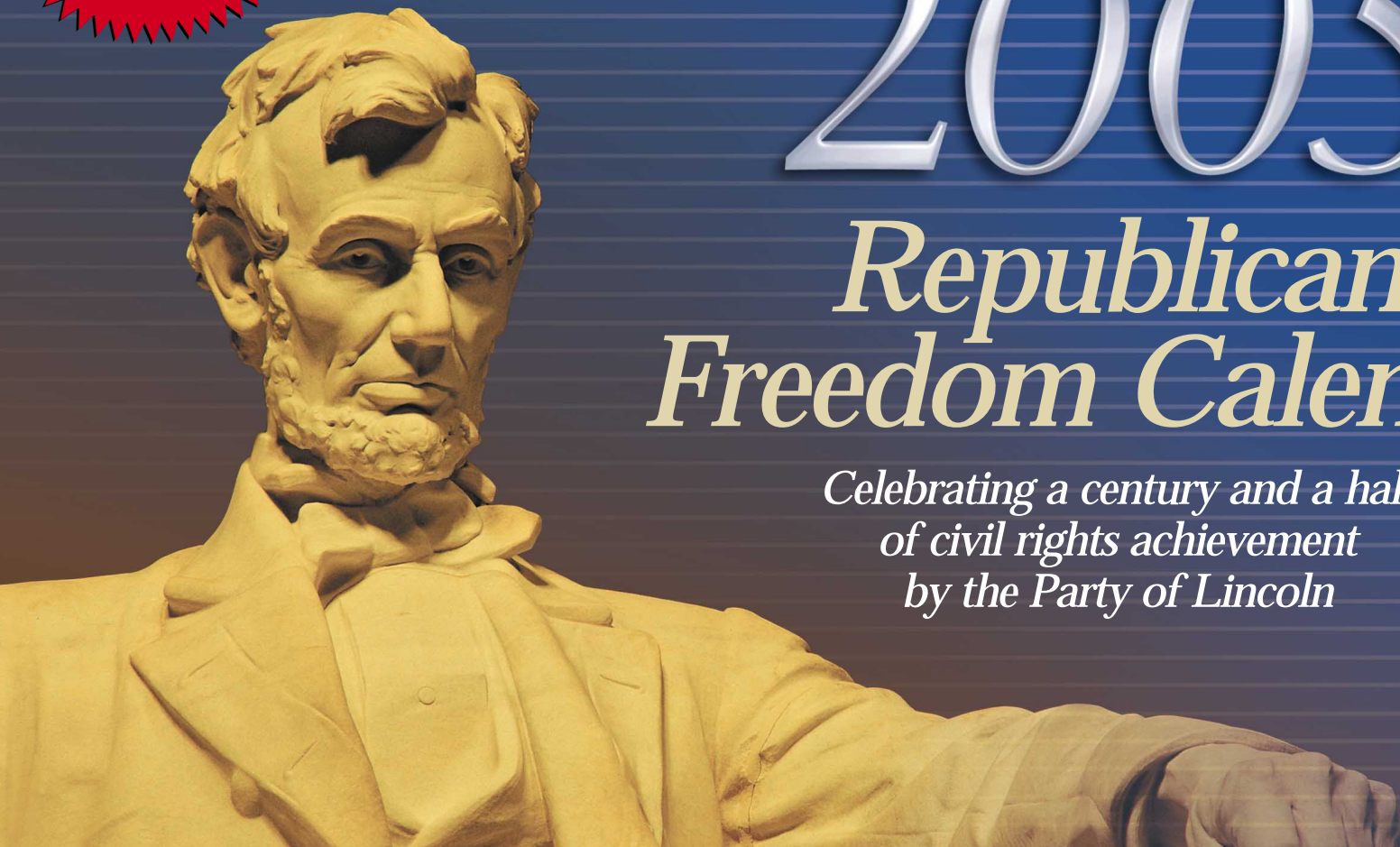




150th
Republican
Anniversary



2005

Republican Freedom Calendar

*Celebrating a century and a half
of civil rights achievement
by the Party of Lincoln*



ABOUT THE CALENDAR

In 1854, anti-slavery activists organized themselves into a new political party, the Republican Party, which would eventually become the mightiest force for individual liberty in the history of the world. Within just a few years, Republicans would control both Houses of Congress, a majority of U.S. state governorships and legislatures, and the White House.

The history of our party is as remarkable as it is untold. And it is under-appreciated for that reason. The Republican Policy Committee in the House of Representatives has produced the *2005 Republican Freedom Calendar* to put some of the many important Republican achievements in advancing civil rights before today's students, families, and citizens from all walks of life who wish to be better informed about our national heritage.

The Republican Party became the most effective political organization in the history of the world in advancing the cause of freedom by staying true to its founding principles. The mission that President Lincoln described for our party, "to lift the artificial weights from all shoulders and clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all," remains our central focus today.

We started our party with the express intent of protecting the American people from the Democrats' pro-slavery policies that expressly made people inferior to the state. Today, the animating spirit of the Republican Party is exactly the same as it was then: free people, free minds, free markets, free expression, and unlimited individual opportunity.

Leading the organized opposition to these ideas 150 years ago, just as today, was the Democratic Party. Then, just as now, their hallmarks were politically correct speech; a preference for government control over individual initiative (and of course slavery was the most extreme form of government control over the individual); and an insistence on seeing people as members of groups rather than as individuals.

Republicans will continue to work to spread what is now truly the American message of freedom, equality, and limited government as the best hope for our country and our world. The United States of America, as Ronald Reagan was fond of saying, is the only country on Earth to be based not on race or nationality, but on an ideal. Republicans, for our entire 150-year history, have been carrying forward that ideal: the vision of our Founding Fathers for a republican form of government in which the individual is master and the government is servant.



Christopher Cox
Chairman, Republican Policy Committee
United States House of Representatives



Republican Christopher Cox of California was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1988. As Chairman of the House Policy Committee, which researched and published this calendar, he is the fourth-ranking member of the House leadership behind the Speaker.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: *150 Years of Advancing Civil Rights*



To stop the Democrats' pro-slavery agenda, anti-slavery activists founded the Republican Party, starting with a few dozen men and women in Ripon, Wisconsin on March 20, 1854. The party spread across the northern and western United States like a prairie fire of freedom. The first Republican state convention was held in Jackson, Michigan in July 1854. The Republican National Committee met for the first time in 1856, followed four months later by the first Republican National Convention.



The first African-American Senator and Representatives in the 41st and 42nd United States Congress, from top left, Rep. Robert de Large (R-SC), Rep. Jefferson Long (R-GA), Sen. Hiram Revels (R-MS), Rep. Benjamin Turner (R-AL), Rep. Josiah Walls (R-FL), Rep. Joseph Rainey (R-SC), Rep. Rober Elliott (R-SC)

In the election of 1860, Republicans swept to victory in the White House and won majorities in both houses of Congress. Just six years after the party's founding, the Governor of every northern state in America was a Republican. That phenomenal progress was possible only because the Republican Party was based on the powerful idea that our nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to equality, must live up to its founding principles.

Despite fierce Democrat opposition, Republicans passed constitutional amendments banning slavery, extending the Bill of Rights to the states, guaranteeing equal protection of the laws and due process to all citizens, and extending the right to vote to persons of all races and backgrounds. Republicans in Congress also enacted the nation's first-ever Civil Rights Act, which extended citizenship and equal rights to people of *all* races, *all* colors, and *all* creeds. In 1875, the Republicans expanded these protections

to give all citizens the right of equal access to all public accommodations.

Struck down by the Supreme Court eight years later, this landmark legislation would be reborn as the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

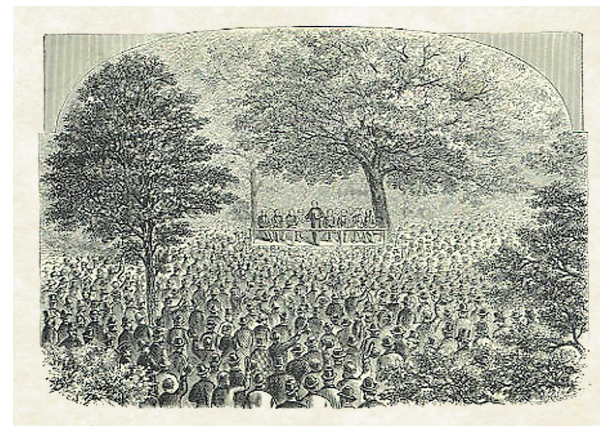
Republicans led the fight for women's rights, and most suffragists were Republicans. In fact, Susan B. Anthony bragged about how, after voting (illegally) in 1872, she had voted a straight Republican ticket. The suffragists included two

African-American women who were also co-founders of the NAACP: Ida Wells and Mary Terrell, great Republicans, both of them.

Republican Senator Aaron Sargent wrote the women's suffrage amendment in 1878, though it would not be

passed by Congress until Republicans again won control of both houses 40 years later. It was in 1916 that the first woman was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, Republican Jeannette Rankin. The first woman mayor was elected in 1926, the Honorable Bertha Landes of Seattle, another great Republican.

Democratic opposition to Republican efforts to protect the civil rights of all Americans lasted not only throughout Reconstruction, but well into the 20th century. In the South, those Democrats



The first Republican State Convention was held on July 6, 1854 in Jackson, Michigan.



The Americans with Disabilities Act, proposed by President George H. W. Bush and signed by him in 1990, was the world's first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities. Today, 50 million disabled Americans enjoy the law's protection against discrimination.

who most bitterly opposed equality for blacks founded the Ku Klux Klan, which operated as the party's terrorist wing.

Every single African-American in Congress until 1935 was a Republican. Among the Republican pioneers were South Carolina's Joseph Rainey, the first black member of the House of Representatives, in 1870. Republican Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first black U. S. Senator the same year. Two years later, Pinckney Pinchback of Louisiana became the nation's first black Governor.

California was the first state to have a Hispanic governor, Republican

Romualdo Pacheco, in 1875. The first Hispanic U. S. Senator, Octaviano Larrazolo, came to Washington from New Mexico as a Republican in 1928. The first Jewish U.S. Senator outside the former Confederacy was a Republican from Oregon, Joseph Simon, and the first Jewish woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives was a California Republican, Florence Kahn.

In 2004, America marked the 50th anniversary of the modern civil rights movement, which began with the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision. That landmark decision was written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the three-term Republican Governor of California appointed by Republican President Dwight Eisenhower. The



Following the liberation of Afghanistan under the leadership of President George W. Bush in Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001, women gained their civil rights for the first time in that country's long history. More than a century earlier, Republicans led the fight for women's suffrage in America, authoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment to our own Constitution.

author of *Brown* was also the 1948 Republican vice presidential nominee.

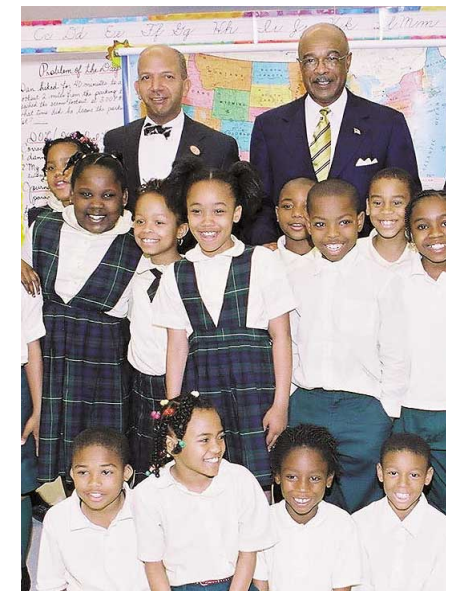
Three years after *Brown*, President Eisenhower won passage of his landmark Civil Rights Act of 1957. Republican Senator Everett Dirksen authored and introduced the 1960 Civil Rights Act, and saw it through to passage. Republicans supported the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act overwhelmingly, and by much higher percentages in both House and Senate than the Democrats. Indeed, the 1964 Civil Rights Act became law only after overcoming a Democrat filibuster.

The first Asian-American U.S. Senator was a Republican, Hiram Fong from Hawaii. The first African-American Senator after Reconstruction was a

Republican, Ed Brooke from Massachusetts. The first Asian-American federal judge was a Republican, Herbert Choy. The first woman on the Supreme Court was a Republican, Sandra Day O'Connor. The first Hispanic presidential Cabinet member was a Republican, Lauro Cavazos, Secretary of Education under Ronald Reagan. The longest-serving African-American

in a leadership position of the U.S. House of Representatives was a Republican, J.C. Watts. The first women elected to the majority Leadership in both the House and the Senate were Republicans, Jennifer Dunn and Kay Bailey Hutchison. The highest-ranking women ever in the majority Leadership in Congress, both currently serving, are Republicans: Kay Bailey Hutchison and Deborah Pryce.

Today, the Republican Party continues its historical commitment to civil rights at home and around the world.



In 2004, President George W. Bush signed into law the DC School Choice Incentive Act, to provide scholarship assistance for low-income students in poorly-performing public schools who want to attend private schools. DC Mayor Anthony Williams (above left) and Republican U.S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige (above right) pointed out that 60% of African-Americans support school choice.



2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

January 22, 2001 – Republican Condoleezza Rice becomes first woman and second African-American to serve as U.S. National Security Advisor



January 24, 2001 – Republican Mel Martinez, appointed by President George W. Bush as U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, becomes first Cuban-American in Cabinet



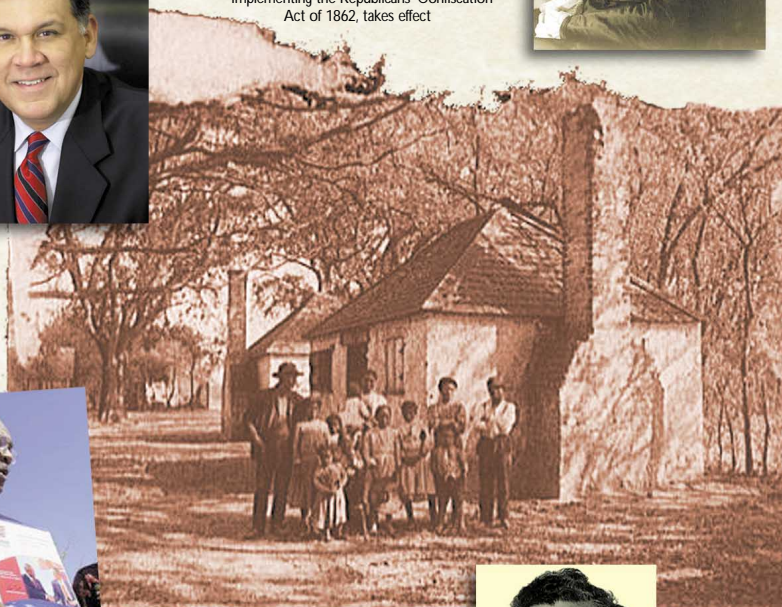
January 10, 1878 – U.S. Senator Aaron Sargent (R-CA) introduces Susan B. Anthony amendment for women's suffrage; Democrat-controlled Senate defeated it 4 times before election of Republican House and Senate guaranteed its approval in 1919



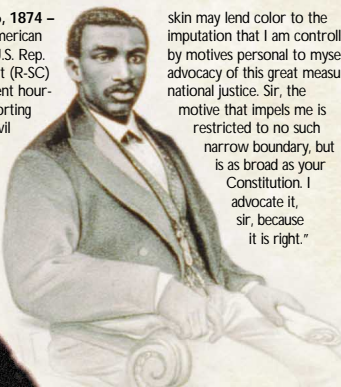
January 11, 2001 – Republican Elaine Chao, first Asian-American woman to hold a cabinet position, nominated as U.S. Secretary of Labor



January 1, 1863 – Emancipation Proclamation, implementing the Republicans' Confiscation Act of 1862, takes effect

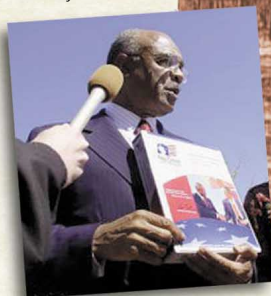


January 6, 1874 – African-American Republican U.S. Rep. Robert B. Elliott (R-SC) delivers eloquent hour-long speech supporting Republican civil rights bill, beginning, "I regret, sir, the dark hue of my



skin may lend color to the imputation that I am controlled by motives personal to myself in advocacy of this great measure of national justice. Sir, the motive that impels me is restricted to no such narrow boundary, but is as broad as your Constitution. I advocate it, sir, because it is right."

January 20, 2001 – Mississippi Republican Rod Paige is confirmed as first African-American U.S. Secretary of Education



January 12, 1920 – Birth of Republican civil rights leader James Farmer, first African-American U.S. Asst. Secretary of Health, Education, & Welfare



January 29, 1981 – Jeane Kirkpatrick appointed by President Ronald Reagan as first woman to be U.S. Ambassador to United Nations



January 14, 1975 – Republican William T. Coleman nominated as first African-American to be U.S. Secretary of Transportation

January 3, 1933 – Republican Minnie Davenport Craig (R-ND) elected as first woman to be Speaker of the House in a state legislature



January 27, 1964 – U.S. Senator Margaret Chase Smith (R-ME), first woman to be considered for nomination by a major party, announces candidacy for President; she finishes 2nd at Republican National Convention

JANUARY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
DECEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	28	29	30	31	1 New Year's Day January 1, 1863 – Emancipation Proclamation, implementing the Republicans' Confiscation Act of 1862, takes effect
2 January 2, 1895 – Republicans Clara Cressingham, Carrie C. Holly, and Frances S. Klock of Colorado are sworn in as first women to serve in a state legislature in U.S. history	3 January 3, 1933 – Republican Minnie Davenport Craig (R-ND) elected as first woman to be Speaker of the House in a state legislature	4 January 4, 1995 – Speaker Newt Gingrich appoints Republican Cheryl Lau first Asian-American woman to serve as General Counsel of U.S. House; Republican Robin Carle becomes first woman elected Clerk of U.S. House	5 January 5, 1903 – President Theodore Roosevelt nominates African-American physician William D. Crum as Collector of Customs, over racist objections from Senate Democrats	6 January 6, 1874 – African-American U.S. Rep. Robert B. Elliott (R-SC) delivers eloquent hour-long speech supporting Republicans' civil rights bill	7 January 7, 1922 – Death of Republican Jonah Kalaniana'ole, native Hawaiian who served as Delegate in U.S. Congress for 19 years	8 January 8, 1867 – Republicans override Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of law granting voting rights to African-Americans in D.C.
9 January 9, 1890 – Death of abolitionist and U.S. Rep. William Kelley (R-PA), outspoken advocate of equality for African-Americans	10 January 10, 1878 – U.S. Senator Aaron Sargent (R-CA) introduces Susan B. Anthony amendment for women's suffrage; Democrat-controlled Senate defeated it 4 times before election of Republican House and Senate guaranteed its approval in 1919	11 January 11, 2001 – Republican Elaine Chao, first Asian-American woman to hold a cabinet position, nominated as U.S. Secretary of Labor	12 January 12, 1956 – Jewish Republican Simon Sobeloff, who as U.S. Solicitor General argued President Eisenhower's position against segregation in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , appointed to U.S. Court of Appeals	13 January 13, 2003 – Jennette Bradley (R-OH) becomes first African-American woman to be Lt. Governor of a state	14 January 14, 1975 – Republican William T. Coleman nominated as first African-American to be U.S. Secretary of Transportation	15 January 15, 1901 – Republican Booker T. Washington protests Alabama Democratic Party's refusal to permit voting by African-Americans
16 January 16, 1954 – Consuelo Bailey (R-VT) announces her ultimately successful candidacy to become nation's first woman elected Lt. Governor of a state	17 Martin Luther King Day January 17, 1874 – Armed Democrats seize Texas state government, ending Republican efforts to racially integrate government	18 January 18, 1815 – Birth of Republican Gov. Richard Yates (R-IL), who prevented Democrat-controlled legislature from withdrawing state troops from the Union Army	19 January 19, 1818 – Birth of anti-slavery activist Alvan Bovay, who organized first meeting of Republican Party in 1854, to oppose Democrats' pro-slavery policies	20 January 20, 2001 – Mississippi Republican Rod Paige is confirmed as first African-American U.S. Secretary of Education; calls for school choice to allow poor and minority children to "throw off their chains"	21 January 21, 1813 – Birth in Georgia of John C. Fremont – abolitionist, western explorer, U.S. Senator from California, U.S. Army general, Arizona Governor, and first Republican presidential candidate	22 January 22, 2001 – Republican Condoleezza Rice becomes first woman and second African-American to serve as U.S. National Security Advisor
23 January 23, 1993 – Death of Judge John Robert Brown, leader in fight for Southern desegregation; appointed by President Eisenhower to U.S. Court of Appeals	24 January 24, 2001 – Republican Mel Martinez, appointed by President George W. Bush as U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, becomes first Cuban-American in Cabinet	25 January 25, 2001 – U.S. Senate Republican Policy Committee declares school choice to be "Educational Emancipation"	26 January 26, 1922 – House passes bill authored by U.S. Rep. Leonidas Dyer (R-MO) making lynching a federal crime; Senate Democrats block it with filibuster	27 January 27, 1964 – U.S. Senator Margaret Chase Smith (R-ME), first woman to be considered for nomination by a major party, announces candidacy for President; she finishes 2nd at Republican National Convention	28 January 28, 1818 – Birth of anti-slavery activist George Boutwell, a founder of Massachusetts Republican Party; later served in Congress and as U.S. Treasury Secretary	29 January 29, 1981 – Jeane Kirkpatrick appointed by President Ronald Reagan as first woman to be U.S. Ambassador to United Nations
30 January 30, 2001 – Republican Gale Norton, appointed by President George W. Bush, becomes first woman to serve as U.S. Secretary of the Interior	31 January 31, 1865 – 13th Amendment banning slavery passed by U.S. House with unanimous Republican support, intense Democrat opposition					

"The first Republican I knew was my father and he is still the Republican I most admire. He joined our party because the Democrats in Jim Crow Alabama of 1952 would not register him to vote. The Republicans did. My father has never forgotten that day, and neither have I.

...

"I joined for different reasons. I found a party that sees me as an individual, not as part of a group. I found a party that puts family first. I found a party that has love of liberty at its core. And I found a party that believes that peace begins with strength."

...

"It's that expression of the individual and a willingness to put the educational opportunities before me that led to who I am. Who you are is who you are as an individual."

Condoleezza Rice
National Security Advisor



THE HOUSE POLICY COMMITTEE
Christopher Cox, Chairman
policy.house.gov




2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

February 27,
1875 – California
Republican Romualdo
Pacheco becomes
nation's first
Hispanic
Governor



February 24, 1992 –
President George H.
W. Bush appoints
African-American
Edward Perkins as
U.S. Ambassador to
United Nations



February 7, 1983 – Republican Elizabeth Dole appointed by President Ronald Reagan as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Transportation; she would later become first woman to represent North Carolina in U.S. Senate



February 17, 1973 – Republican Navy Secretary John Warner commissions frigate in honor of first African-American naval aviator, Jesse L. Brown, who died in combat during Korean War

February 14, 1928 –
Birth of Ben Garrido
Blaz, Hispanic
Republican and
former Brigadier
General; served as
Delegate from
Guam to U.S.
Congress,
1985-93



February 8, 1990 – Republican Manuel Lujan, appointed by President George H. W. Bush, becomes first Hispanic to serve as Interior Secretary

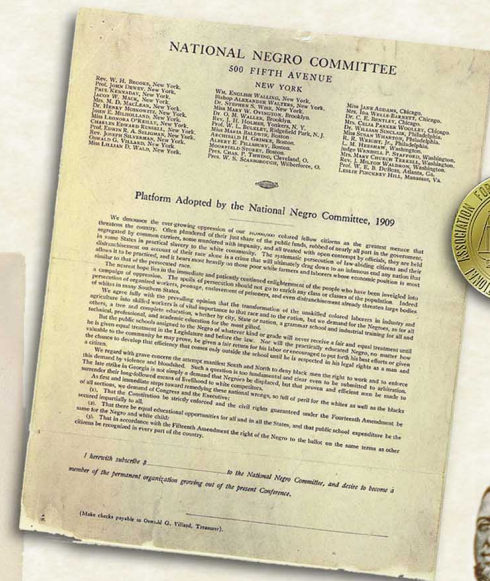
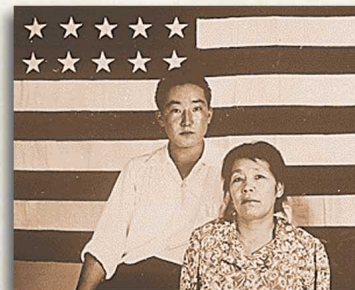


February 3, 1870 – After passing House with 98% Republican support and 97% Democrat opposition, Republicans' 15th Amendment is ratified, granting vote to all Americans regardless of race

February 12, 1909 –
On 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth,
African-American Republicans and women's suffragists
Ida Wells and Mary Terrell co-found the NAACP

February 25, 1870 –
A former slave, Mississippi
Republican Hiram Revels,
becomes first African-
American U.S. Senator

February 19, 1976 –
President Gerald Ford
formally rescinds President
Franklin Roosevelt's notori-
ous Executive Order
authorizing internment of
over 120,000 Japanese-
Americans during WWII



FEBRUARY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1 <i>February 1, 1865</i> – Chief Justice Salmon Chase swears in Republican John S. Rock, first African-American to be admitted to practice before U.S. Supreme Court	2 <i>February 2, 1856</i> – After leaving Democratic Party because of its pro-slavery policies, U.S. Rep. Nathaniel Banks (R-Ma) becomes first Republican Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives	3 <i>February 3, 1870</i> – After passing House with 98% Republican support and 97% Democrat opposition, Republicans' 15th Amendment is ratified, granting vote to all Americans regardless of race	4 <i>February 4, 1959</i> – President Eisenhower informs Republican leaders of his plan to introduce 1960 Civil Rights Act, despite staunch opposition from many Democrats	5 <i>February 5, 1866</i> – U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA) introduces legislation, successfully opposed by Democrat President Andrew Johnson, to implement "40 acres and a mule" relief by distributing land to former slaves
6 <i>February 6, 1981</i> – President Ronald Reagan designates 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons	7 <i>February 7, 1983</i> – Republican Elizabeth Dole appointed by President Ronald Reagan as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Transportation; she would later become first woman to represent North Carolina in U.S. Senate	8 <i>February 8, 1894</i> – Democrat Congress and Democrat President Grover Cleveland join to repeal Republicans' Enforcement Act, which had enabled African-Americans to vote	9 <i>February 9, 1864</i> – Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton deliver over 100,000 signatures to U.S. Senate supporting Republicans' plans for constitutional amendment to ban slavery	10 <i>February 10, 1995</i> – Death of Judge Masaji Marumoto, Japanese-American Republican who served with distinction on Hawaii Supreme Court	11 <i>February 11, 1868</i> – Republican Montgomery Blair argues before U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of his client, the slave Dred Scott; later served in President Lincoln's Cabinet	12 Abraham Lincoln's Birthday <i>February 12, 1909</i> – On 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, African-American Republicans and women's suffragists Ida Wells and Mary Terrell co-found the NAACP
13 <i>February 13, 1862</i> – Birth of Republican Benigno Hernandez, first Hispanic U.S. Representative from New Mexico (1915-17, 1919-21)	14 <i>February 14, 1928</i> – Birth of Ben Garrido Blaz, Hispanic Republican and former Brigadier General; served as Delegate from Guam to U.S. Congress, 1985-93	15 <i>February 15, 1932</i> – Republican President Herbert Hoover nominates Benjamin Cardozo as second Jewish Justice on U.S. Supreme Court	16 <i>February 16, 1812</i> – Birth of Republican civil rights activist and U.S. Senator (R-Ma) Henry Wilson, Vice President under Ulysses Grant	17 <i>February 17, 1973</i> – Republican Navy Secretary John Warner commissions frigate in honor of first African-American naval aviator, Jesse L. Brown, who died in combat during Korean War	18 <i>February 18, 1946</i> – Appointed by Republican President Calvin Coolidge, federal judge Paul McCormick ends segregation of Mexican-American children in California public schools	19 <i>February 19, 1976</i> – President Gerald Ford formally rescinds President Franklin Roosevelt's notorious Executive Order authorizing internment of over 120,000 Japanese-Americans during WWII
20 <i>February 20, 1895</i> – Death of Republican activist Frederick Douglass – escaped slave, author, abolition leader, civil rights champion	21 Presidents' Day <i>February 21, 1863</i> – Republican Governor John Andrew establishes the 54th Massachusetts, the famous regiment of African-American U.S. troops in which two of Frederick Douglass' sons served	22 <i>February 22, 1856</i> – First national meeting of the Republican Party, in Pittsburgh, to coordinate opposition to Democrats' pro-slavery policies	23 <i>February 23, 1990</i> – President George H. W. Bush nominates African-American Republican Arthur Fletcher as Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission	24 <i>February 24, 1992</i> – President George H. W. Bush appoints African-American Edward Perkins as U.S. Ambassador to United Nations	25 <i>February 25, 1870</i> – A former slave, Mississippi Republican Hiram Revels, becomes first African-American U.S. Senator	26 <i>February 26, 2004</i> – Hispanic Republican U.S. Rep. Henry Bonilla (R-TX) condemns racist comments by U.S. Rep. Corrine Brown (D-FL); she had called Asst. Secretary of State Roger Noriega and several Hispanic Congressmen "a bunch of white men...you all look alike to me"
27 <i>February 27, 1860</i> – Abraham Lincoln launches campaign for Republican presidential nomination with speech at the Cooper Institute in New York	28 <i>February 28, 1871</i> – Republican Congress passes Enforcement Act providing federal protection for African-American voters	1	2	3	JANUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

"I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."

From the final Emancipation Proclamation

...
"In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free — honorable alike in what we give and what we receive."

...
"Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally."

...
"The Republican Party, on the contrary [to the Democrats], holds that this government was instituted to secure the blessings of freedom, and that slavery is an unqualified evil... [Republicans] will oppose in all its length and breadth the modern Democratic idea that slavery is as good as freedom."

Abraham Lincoln
16th President of the United States



THE HOUSE POLICY COMMITTEE
Christopher Cox, Chairman
policy.house.gov



2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

March 5, 1875 – Blanche Bruce (R-MS) becomes first African-American to serve full term in U.S. Senate; in 1879 he was first African-American to preside over Senate



March 1, 1875 – Civil Rights Act of 1875, guaranteeing access to public accommodations without regard to race, signed by Republican President U.S. Grant; passed with 92% Republican support over 100% Democrat opposition



March 29, 1885 – Birth of U.S. Rep. Frances Payne Bolton (R-OH), first woman to serve as U.S. Delegate to United Nations General Assembly



March 2, 1942 – Birth of Julia Chang Bloch, first Asian-American woman to be a U.S. Ambassador; represented President George H. W. Bush in Nepal



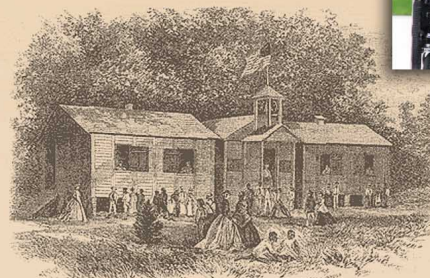
March 21, 1965 – Republican federal judge Frank Johnson authorizes Martin Luther King's protest march from Selma to Montgomery, overruling Democrat Governor George Wallace



March 4, 2004 – Van Tran wins 2004 Republican nomination to California Assembly on way to becoming nation's first Vietnamese-American legislator



March 3, 1865 – Republican Congress establishes Freedmen's Bureau to provide health care, education, and technical assistance to emancipated slaves



EDUCATION AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedman's Union Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 711 Sanson Street.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

As we enter upon our work for another year, we wish to present a statement of our plans and wants to the people.

The various organizations throughout the country having the education of the Freedmen in charge, have provided schools for 150,000 persons, in care of fourteen hundred teachers. The expense of supporting these schools has been borne by voluntary contributions.

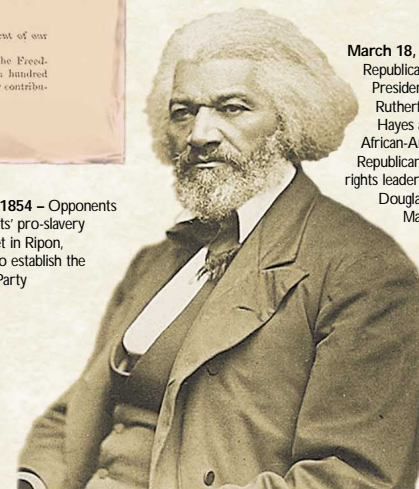


March 8, 1990 – Republican Evan J. Kemp appointed by President George H. W. Bush as Chairman of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; first person with a disability to serve on the Commission



March 10, 1975 – President Gerald Ford appoints Republican Carla Hills as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; later served as first woman to be U.S. Trade Representative, appointed by President George H. W. Bush

March 18, 1877 – Republican President Rutherford B. Hayes appoints African-American Republican and civil rights leader Frederick Douglass as D.C. Marshal



March 20, 1854 – Opponents of Democrats' pro-slavery policies meet in Ripon, Wisconsin to establish the Republican Party



MARCH

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	1 <i>March 1, 1875 – Civil Rights Act of 1875, guaranteeing access to public accommodations without regard to race, signed by Republican President U.S. Grant; passed with 92% Republican support over 100% Democrat opposition</i>	2 <i>March 2, 1953 – Republican Clare Booth Luce, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, becomes first woman to serve as ambassador to a major power</i>	3 <i>March 3, 1865 – Republican Congress establishes Freedmen's Bureau to provide health care, education, and technical assistance to emancipated slaves</i>	4 <i>March 4, 1954 – President Dwight Eisenhower appoints J. Ernest Wilkins to serve as first African-American U.S. Asst. Secretary of Labor</i>	5 <i>March 5, 1875 – Blanche Bruce (R-MS) becomes first African-American to serve full term in U.S. Senate; in 1879 he was first African-American to preside over Senate</i>
6 <i>March 6, 1857 – Republican Supreme Court Justice John McLean issues strenuous dissent from decision by 7 Democrats in infamous Dred Scott case that African-Americans had no rights "which any white man was bound to respect"</i>	7 <i>March 7, 1965 – Police under the command of Democrat Governor George Wallace attack African-Americans demonstrating for voting rights in Selma, AL</i>	8 <i>March 8, 1990 – Republican Evan J. Kemp appointed by President George H. W. Bush as Chairman of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; first person with a disability to serve on the Commission</i>	9 <i>March 9, 1926 – Republican Bertha K. Landes elected Mayor of Seattle; first woman to be mayor of a U.S. city</i>	10 <i>March 10, 1975 – President Gerald Ford appoints Republican Carla Hills as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; later first woman to be U.S. Trade Representative, appointed by President George H. W. Bush</i>	11 <i>March 11, 1874 – Death of Republican U.S. Senator Charles Sumner (R-MA), author of bill that would become Civil Rights Act of 1875; on his deathbed, said "You must take care of the civil rights bill, my bill. Don't let it fail"</i>	12 <i>March 12, 1956 – Ninety-seven Democrats in Congress condemn Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education, and pledge to continue segregation</i>
13 <i>March 13, 1920 – Death of African-American Republican Edward McCabe; as Kansas State Auditor was first African-American to hold statewide office in North</i>	14 <i>March 14, 1920 – Death of U.S. Senator Henry Blair (R-NH); his bill to aid public schools in the South passed three times in Republican-controlled Senate, but was repeatedly blocked by Democrat Speaker of the House</i>	15 <i>March 15, 1842 – Birth of African-American Republican Robert De Large, elected to U.S. House from South Carolina in 1870</i>	16 <i>March 16, 1868 – Death of U.S. Senator David Wilmot (R-PA), anti-slavery champion and author of first Republican Party platform</i>	17 <i>March 17, 1825 – Birth of Benjamin Turner (R-AL), emancipated slave elected to House from Alabama in 1870; delegate to 1880 Republican National Convention</i>	18 <i>March 18, 1877 – Republican President Rutherford B. Hayes appoints African-American Republican and civil rights leader Frederick Douglass as D.C. Marshal</i>	19 <i>March 19, 2003 – Republican U.S. Representatives of Hispanic and Portuguese descent form Congressional Hispanic Conference</i>
20 <i>March 20, 1854 – Opponents of Democrats' pro-slavery policies meet in Ripon, Wisconsin to establish the Republican Party</i>	21 <i>March 21, 1965 – Republican federal judge Frank Johnson authorizes Martin Luther King's protest march from Selma to Montgomery, overruling Democrat Governor George Wallace</i>	22 <i>March 22, 1871 – Spartansburg Republican newspaper denounces Ku Klux Klan campaign to eradicate the Republican Party in South Carolina</i>	23 <i>March 23, 1823 – Birth of Schuyler Colfax (R-IN), who as Speaker of the House broke precedent to vote for Republicans' constitutional amendment banning slavery; later served as Vice President</i>	24 <i>March 24, 1902 – Birth of Thomas Dewey (R-NY), who as Governor introduced nation's first statewide civil rights law; Republican presidential candidate in 1944 and 1948</i>	25 <i>March 25, 1864 – Death of U.S. Rep. Owen Lovejoy (R-IL), abolitionist and co-founder of Republican Party in Illinois</i>	26 <i>March 26, 1910 – President Taft appoints Republican William Lewis as first African-American U.S. Asst. Attorney General</i>
27 <i>Easter Sunday</i> <i>March 27, 1856 – First meeting of Republican National Committee in Washington, DC to oppose Democrats' pro-slavery policies</i>	28 <i>March 28, 1870 – Republican Jonathan Wright of South Carolina becomes first African-American state Supreme Court Justice</i>	29 <i>March 29, 1885 – Birth of U.S. Rep. Frances Payne Bolton (R-OH), first woman to serve as U.S. Delegate to United Nations General Assembly</i>	30 <i>March 30, 1868 – Republicans begin impeachment trial of Democrat President Andrew Johnson, who declared: "This is a country for white men, and by God, as long as I am President, it shall be a government of white men"</i>	31 <i>March 31, 1806 – Birth of U.S. Senator John Hale (R-NH), early leader of Republicans' anti-slavery movement in Congress</i>	FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	APRIL S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

"Find out just what any people will quietly submit to and you have the exact measure of the injustice and wrong which will be imposed on them."

...

"The Republican Party is the ship, all else is the sea."

...

"Our destiny is largely in our own hands. If we find, we shall have to seek. If we succeed in the race of life it must be by our own energies, and by our own exertions. Others may clear the road, but we must go forward, or be left behind in the race of life."

...

"If we remain poor and dependent, the riches of other men will not avail us. If we are ignorant, the intelligence of other men will do but little for us. If we are foolish, the wisdom of other men will not guide us. If we are wasteful of time and money, the economy of other men will only make our destitution the more disgraceful and hurtful."

Frederick Douglass
Republican Civil Rights Activist



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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar



April 7, 1862 – President Lincoln concludes treaty with Britain for suppression of slave trade

April 23, 1971 – Republican appointee Herbert Choy becomes first Asian-American federal judge, named by President Nixon to U.S. Court of Appeals



April 1, 1846 – Born into slavery on this day, Jeremiah Haralson (R-AL) served in state legislature before being elected to U.S. House in 1874

April 15, 1929 – U.S. Rep. Oscar De Priest (R-IL) becomes first African-American in Congress since 1901



April 10, 1953 – Oveta Culp Hobby, appointed by President Eisenhower, confirmed as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare



April 4, 1887 – Republican Susanna Salter of Argonia, KS is first woman elected mayor in nation



April 19, 1866 – Thousands assemble in Washington, D.C. to celebrate Republican Party's abolition of slavery

April 18, 1920 – Minnesota's first-in-the-nation anti-lynching law, promoted by African-American Republican Nellie Francis, signed by Republican Gov. Jacob Preus



April 5, 1839 – Birth of African-American U.S. Rep. Robert Smalls (R-SC), who escaped slavery by commandeering a Confederate gunboat



April 28, 1971 – Rear Admiral Samuel Lee Gravely becomes first African-American to achieve Flag Rank in U.S. Navy, promoted by President Richard Nixon



April 13, 1933 – Birth of Native American U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO)



APRIL

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29	30	31	1 April 1, 1846 – Born into slavery on this day, Jeremiah Haralson (R-AL) served in state legislature before being elected to U.S. House in 1874	2 April 2, 1855 – Republican John Langston becomes nation's first African-American elected official, in Brownhelm, OH; later served as U.S. Rep. (R-VA) and as diplomat in Republican administrations
3 April 3, 1944 – U.S. Supreme Court strikes down Texas Democratic Party's "whites only" primary election system	4 April 4, 1887 – Republican Susanna Salter of Argonia, KS is first woman elected mayor in nation	5 April 5, 1839 – Birth of African-American U.S. Rep. Robert Smalls (R-SC), who escaped slavery by commandeering a Confederate gunboat	6 April 6, 1869 – Republican Ebenezer Bassett is first African-American presidential appointment, as President Ulysses Grant's Minister to Haiti	7 April 7, 1862 – President Lincoln concludes treaty with Britain for suppression of slave trade	8 April 8, 1865 – 13th Amendment banning slavery passed by U.S. Senate with 100% Republican support, 63% Democrat opposition	9 April 9, 1866 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Johnson's veto; Civil Rights Act of 1866, conferring rights of citizenship on African-Americans, becomes law
10 April 10, 1953 – Oveta Culp Hobby, appointed by President Eisenhower, confirmed as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare	11 April 11, 1908 – Birth of Republican Jane Bolin, first African-American woman in nation to serve as judge, appointed by New York Mayor LaGuardia in 1939	12 April 12, 1824 – Birth of Republican American U.S. Rep. Richard Cain (R-SC); served 1873-75 and 1877-79, securing passage of civil rights legislation	13 April 13, 1933 – Birth of Native American U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO)	14 April 14, 1896 – George Myers, nationally prominent African-American Republican, rallies southern blacks to support William McKinley, helping him win 1896 presidential nomination	15 April 15, 1929 – U.S. Rep. Oscar De Priest (R-IL) becomes first African-American in Congress since 1901	16 April 16, 1862 – President Lincoln signs bill abolishing slavery in District of Columbia; in Congress, 99% of Republicans vote yes, 83% of Democrats vote no
17 April 17, 1823 – Birth of Arkansas Republican Minfilin Gibbs, elected in 1873 as first African-American judge; later appointed by President William McKinley as Consul to Madagascar	18 April 18, 1920 – Minnesota's first-in-the-nation anti-lynching law, promoted by African-American woman Nellie Francis, signed by Republican Gov. Jacob Preus	19 April 19, 1866 – Thousands assemble in Washington, DC to celebrate Republican Party's abolition of slavery	20 April 20, 1871 – Republican Congress enacts the Ku Klux Klan Act, outlawing Democratic Party-affiliated terrorist groups which oppressed African-Americans	21 April 21, 1926 – Death of George Murray, former slave who served as U.S. Rep. (R-SC) from 1893-97	22 April 22, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan establishes first annual Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust	23 April 23, 1971 – Republican appointee Herbert Choy becomes first Asian-American federal judge, named by President Richard Nixon to U.S. Court of Appeals
24 April 24, 1974 – James M. Rogers, Jr. is first African-American selected National Teacher of the Year, by President Richard Nixon	25 April 25, 1975 – Appointed by President Gerald Ford, Dick Yin Wong becomes first Asian-American to serve as judge on a U.S. District Court	26 April 26, 1999 – Legislation authored by U.S. Senator Spencer Abraham (R-MI) awarding Congressional Gold Medal to civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks is transmitted to President	27 April 27, 1822 – Birth of Republican President Ulysses Grant; championed and enforced Republican legislation to safeguard civil rights of African-Americans	28 April 28, 1971 – Rear Admiral Samuel Lee Gravely becomes first African-American to achieve Flag Rank in U.S. Navy, promoted by President Richard Nixon	29 April 29, 1877 – Death of Republican Gov. William Brownlow, who led fight for Tennessee's ratification of 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the laws	30 April 30, 1862 – African-American Republicans in New Orleans establish <i>L'Union</i> , first African-American newspaper in South

"Discrimination against the negro race in this country is unjust, is unworthy of a high-minded people whose example should have a salutary influence in the world."

...

"I believe the time will come when the sense of justice of this nation, when the enlightenment of this century, when the wisdom of our legislators, when the good feeling of the whole people will complete this grand work by lifting up out of degradation a race of men which has served long and faithfully by placing it, so far as the laws are concerned, upon an equal footing with all other classes. I have faith in this country."

...

"We love freedom more, vastly more, than slavery; consequently we hope to keep clear of the Democrats!"

Rep. Joseph Rainey (R-SC), the first African-American in the U.S. House of Representatives (1870-79)



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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar



May 26, 2001 – African-American Claude Allen, nominated by President George W. Bush, is confirmed as U.S. Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services



May 18, 1896 – Republican Justice John Marshall Harlan, dissenting from Supreme Court's notorious *Plessy v. Ferguson* "separate but equal" decision, declares: "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens"

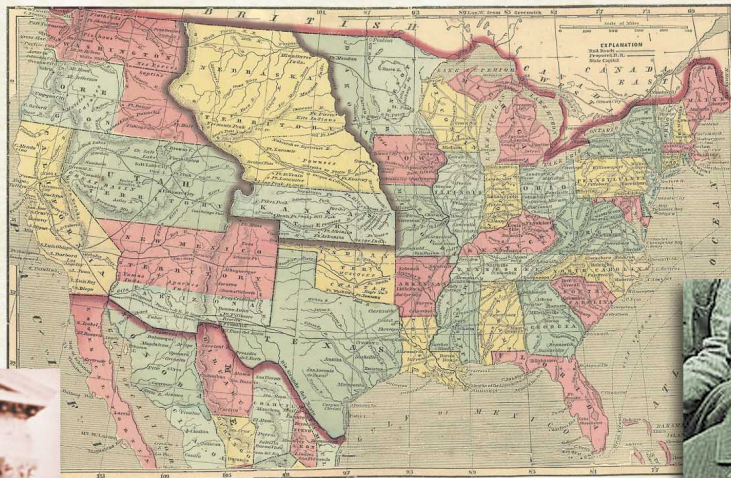


May 7, 1990 – President George H. W. Bush proclaims first Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month



May 21, 1919 – Republican House passes constitutional amendment granting women the vote with 85% of Republicans in favor, but only 54% of Democrats; in Senate, 80% of Republicans would vote yes, but almost half of Democrats no

May 30, 1854 – Democrat President Franklin Pierce signs Democrats' Kansas-Nebraska Act, expanding slavery into U.S. territories; opponents unite to form the Republican Party



May 6, 1960 – President Eisenhower signs Republicans' Civil Rights Act of 1960, overcoming 125-hour, around-the-clock filibuster by 18 Senate Democrats



May 11, 1949 – Birth of African-American Republican and sharecropper's daughter Janice Rogers Brown, nominated by President George W. Bush as Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals



May 17, 1954 – Chief Justice Earl Warren, three-term Republican Governor (CA) and Republican vice presidential nominee in 1948, wins unanimous support of Supreme Court for school desegregation in *Brown v. Board of Education*



May 28, 1930 – Birth of U.S. Rep. Patricia Saiki (R-HI), first Asian-American to lead a federal agency; appointed head of U.S. Small Business Administration by President George H. W. Bush



May 6, 1896 – Republican activist Booker T. Washington hires renowned African-American scientist George Washington Carver (above) at the Tuskegee Institute



May 12, 1850 – Birth of U.S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R-MA), whose 1890 Federal Elections Bill enforcing African-American voting rights passed House on party-line vote but was defeated in Senate by a Democrat filibuster

MAY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 May 1, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan proclaims first Jewish Heritage Week	2 May 2, 1963 – Republicans condemn Democrat sheriff of Birmingham, AL for arresting over 2,000 African-American schoolchildren marching for their civil rights	3 May 3, 1876 – Birth of Isaac Leevy, South Carolina African-American Republican who established Lincoln Emancipation Clubs in 1940s to enable African-Americans to vote	4 May 4, 1811 – Birth of Republican Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>	5 May 5, 1983 – Hispanic Republican Patricia Diaz Dennis appointed by President Ronald Reagan as first Hispanic woman on National Labor Relations Board; later served as FCC Commissioner under Reagan and as Regent of Texas State University under Gov. George W. Bush	6 May 6, 1960 – President Dwight Eisenhower signs Republicans' Civil Rights Act of 1960, overcoming 125-hour, around-the-clock filibuster by 18 Senate Democrats	7 May 7, 1990 – President George H. W. Bush proclaims first Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month
8 Mother's Day May 8, 2003 – Speaker Dennis Hastert, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, and other Republican leaders gather at Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, announce \$1 million restoration effort	9 May 9, 2001 – President George W. Bush nominates Miguel Estrada to be first Hispanic to serve on U.S. Court of Appeals for D.C. Circuit; Democrats in Senate successfully filibuster nomination	10 May 10, 1866 – U.S. House passes Republicans' 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the laws to all citizens; 100% of Democrats vote no	11 May 11, 1949 – Birth of African-American Republican and sharecropper's daughter Janice Rogers Brown, nominated by President George W. Bush as Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals	12 May 12, 1850 – Birth of U.S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R-MA), whose 1890 Federal Elections Bill enforcing African-American voting rights passed House on party-line vote but was defeated in Senate by a Democrat filibuster	13 May 13, 1983 – President Ronald Reagan designates first national observance of American Indian Day	14 May 14, 1971 – Republican Senators Jacob Javits (NY) and Charles Percy (IL) appoint the first female pages in U.S. Senate
15 May 15, 1999 – Death of Judge John Minor Wisdom of U.S. Court of Appeals, renowned author of landmark civil rights decisions; appointed by President Dwight Eisenhower to key Fifth Circuit covering Southern states	16 May 16, 1860 – U.S. Rep. David Wilmot (R-PA), anti-slavery leader and Republican Party co-founder, delivers keynote address at Republican National Convention nominating Abraham Lincoln	17 May 17, 1954 – Chief Justice Earl Warren, three-term Republican Governor (CA) and Republican vice presidential nominee in 1948, wins unanimous support of Supreme Court for school desegregation in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	18 May 18, 1896 – Republican Justice John Marshall Harlan, dissenting from Supreme Court's notorious <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> "separate but equal" decision, declares: "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens"	19 May 19, 1870 – African-American John Langston, law professor and future Republican Congressman from Virginia, delivers influential speech supporting President Ulysses Grant's civil rights policies	20 May 20, 1868 – Republican National Convention marks debut of African-American politicians on national stage: two – Pinckney Pinchback and James Harris – attend as delegates, and several serve as presidential electors	21 May 21, 1919 – Republican House passes constitutional amendment granting women the vote with 85% of Republicans in favor, but only 54% of Democrats; in Senate, 80% of Republicans would vote yes, but almost half of Democrats no
22 May 22, 1856 – For denouncing Democrats' pro-slavery policy, Republican U.S. Senator Charles Sumner (R-MA) is beaten nearly to death on floor of Senate by U.S. Rep. Preston Brooks (D-SC)	23 May 23, 2003 – U.S. Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS) introduces bill to establish National Museum of African American History and Culture	24 May 24, 1900 – Republicans vote no in referendum for constitutional convention in Virginia, designed to create a new state constitution disenfranchising African-Americans	25 May 25, 1928 – Republican Genevieve Cline becomes first woman in nation to serve as federal judge; appointed to U.S. Customs Court by President Calvin Coolidge	26 May 26, 2001 – African-American Claude Allen, nominated by President George W. Bush, is confirmed as U.S. Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services	27 May 27, 1987 – Vietnamese-American cadet Hoang Nhu Tran, former boat person, graduates as valedictorian from U.S. Air Force Academy; nominated by U.S. Senator Bill Armstrong (R-CO)	28 May 28, 1930 – Birth of U.S. Rep. Patricia Saiki (R-HI), first Asian-American to lead a federal agency; appointed head of U.S. Small Business Administration by President George H. W. Bush
29 May 29, 1902 – Virginia Democrats implement new state constitution, condemned by Republicans as illegal, reducing African-American voter registration by 86%	30 Memorial Day May 30, 1854 – Democrat President Franklin Pierce signs Democrats' Kansas-Nebraska Act, expanding slavery into U.S. territories; opponents unite to form the Republican Party	31 May 31, 1870 – President U.S. Grant signs Republicans' Enforcement Act, providing stiff penalties for depriving any American's civil rights	1	2	APRIL S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	JUNE S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

"No man is above the law, and no man is below it."

...

"Much can be done by law towards putting women on a footing of complete and entire equal rights with man — including the right to vote, the right to hold and use property, and the right to enter any profession she desires on the same terms as the man... Women should have free access to every field of labor which they care to enter, and when their work is as valuable as that of a man it should be paid as highly."

...

"This country will not be a permanently good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a reasonably good place for all of us to live in."

...

"A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section, it departs from the old American ideal."

Theodore Roosevelt
26th President of the United States



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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar



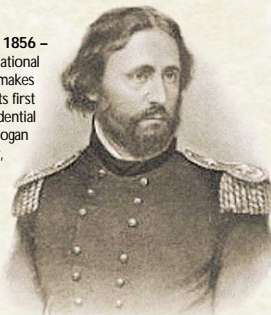
June 10, 1964 – Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) criticizes Democrat filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act, calls on Democrats to stop opposing racial equality

June 10, 1971 – Birth of Bobby Jindal of Louisiana, Indian-American Republican nominee in 2004 for U.S. House; top-ranking official in Bush administration and Republican nominee for Governor in 2003



June 2, 1924 – Republican President Calvin Coolidge signs bill passed by Republican Congress granting U.S. citizenship to all Native Americans

June 17, 1856 – Republican National Convention makes John C. Fremont its first Republican presidential nominee, with slogan "Free soil, free labor, free speech, and Fremont!"



June 21, 1832 – Birth of U.S. Rep. Joseph Rainey (R-SC), former slave who in 1870 became first African-American member of U.S. House



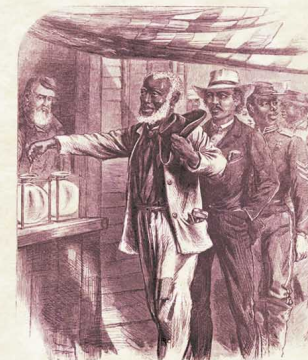
June 12, 1987 – Echoing Lincoln's call to end slavery in America, President Ronald Reagan calls for freedom for the millions enslaved by Communism; at Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, he demands that the Soviet Union "tear down this wall"



June 5, 1956 – Republican federal judge Frank Johnson rules in favor of Rosa Parks in decision striking down "blacks in the back of the bus" law



June 14, 1877 – Nominated by U.S. Rep. James Freeman (R-GA), Henry O. Flipper becomes first African-American to graduate from West Point



June 22, 1870 – Republican Congress creates U.S. Department of Justice, to safeguard the civil rights of African-Americans against Democrats in the South



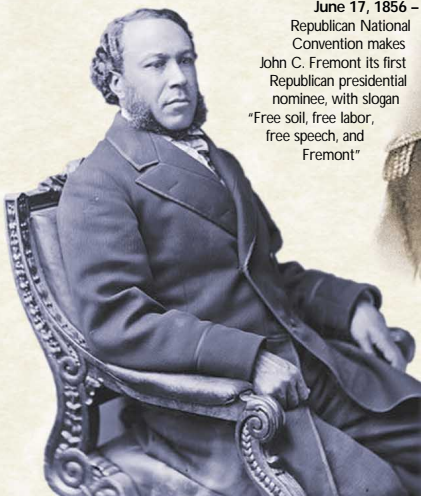
June 30, 1910 – Estelle Reel (R-WY), first woman in nation elected to statewide office and first woman confirmed by U.S. Senate to a federal post, retires after 12 years as U.S. Superintendent of Indian Schools



June 19, 1865 – On "Juneteenth," U.S. troops land in Galveston, TX to enforce ban on slavery that had been declared more than two years before by the Emancipation Proclamation



June 14, 1835 – Birth of Hispanic Republican Trinidad Romero, Delegate from New Mexico to U.S. Congress, 1887-89; later appointed U.S. Marshal by Republican President Benjamin Harrison



JUNE

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	1 June 1, 1963 – Democrat Governor George Wallace announces defiance of court order issued by Republican federal judge Frank Johnson to integrate University of Alabama	2 June 2, 1924 – Republican President Calvin Coolidge signs bill passed by Republican Congress granting U.S. citizenship to all Native Americans	3 June 3, 1884 – U.S. Rep. John Lynch (R-MS), a former slave, presides over Republican National Convention	4 June 4, 1860 – Republican U.S. Senator Charles Sumner (R-MA) delivers his classic address, <i>The Barbarism of Slavery</i>
5 June 5, 1956 – Republican federal judge Frank Johnson rules in favor of Rosa Parks in decision striking down “blacks in the back of the bus” law	6 June 6, 2001 – President George W. Bush issues Executive Order enhancing federal employment opportunities for Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders	7 June 7, 1892 – In a first for a major U.S. political party, two women – Theresa Jenkins and Cora Carleton – attend Republican National Convention in an official capacity, as alternate delegates	8 June 8, 1866 – U.S. Senate passes Republicans’ 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the law to all citizens; 94% of Republicans vote yes and 100% of Democrats vote no	9 June 9, 1964 – Republicans condemn 14-hour filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act by U.S. Senator and former Ku Klux Klansman Robert Byrd (D-WV), who still serves in the Senate	10 June 10, 1964 – Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) criticizes Democrat filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act, calls on Democrats to stop opposing racial equality	11 June 11, 1924 – African-American Henry Lincoln Johnson leads Georgia delegation to Republican National Convention, a first for a major U.S. political party
12 June 12, 1929 – First Lady Lou Hoover invites wife of U.S. Rep. Oscar De Priest (R-IL), an African-American, to tea at the White House, sparking protests by Democrats across the country	13 June 13, 1928 – U.S. Senate Majority Leader Charles Curtis (R-KS), descendant of American Indians who was raised on a reservation, becomes Republican nominee for Vice President	14 June 14, 1877 – Nominated by U.S. Rep. James Freeman (R-GA), Henry O. Flipper becomes first African-American to graduate from West Point	15 June 15, 1864 – Republican Congress votes equal pay for African-American troops serving in U.S. Army during Civil War	16 June 16, 1854 – Newspaper editor Horace Greeley calls on opponents of slavery to unite in the Republican Party	17 June 17, 1856 – Republican National Convention makes John C. Fremont its first Republican presidential nominee, with slogan “Free soil, free labor, free speech, and Fremont”	18 June 18, 1912 – African-American Robert Church, founder of Lincoln Leagues to register black voters in Tennessee, attends 1912 Republican National Convention as delegate; eventually serves as delegate at 8 conventions
19 <i>Father’s Day</i> June 19, 1865 – On “Juneteenth,” U.S. troops land in Galveston, TX to enforce ban on slavery that had been declared more than two years before by the Emancipation Proclamation	20 June 20, 1964 – <i>The Chicago Defender</i> , renowned African-American newspaper, praises Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) for leading passage of 1964 Civil Rights Act	21 June 21, 1832 – Birth of U.S. Rep. Joseph Rainey (R-SC), former slave who in 1870 became first African-American member of U.S. House	22 June 22, 1870 – Republican Congress creates U.S. Department of Justice, to safeguard the civil rights of African-Americans against Democrats in the South	23 June 23, 1958 – President Dwight Eisenhower meets with Martin Luther King and other African-American leaders to discuss plans to advance civil rights	24 June 24, 1940 – Republican Party platform calls for integration of the armed forces; for the balance of his terms in office, FDR fails to order it	25 June 25, 1996 – Death of U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Elbert Tuttle, appointed by President Dwight Eisenhower; eulogized for ensuring that <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> became “a broad mandate for racial justice”
26 June 26, 1857 – Abraham Lincoln declares Republican position that slavery is “cruelly wrong,” while Democrats “cultivate and excite hatred” for blacks	27 June 27, 1940 – Charles Anderson (R-KY), first African-American state legislator from a southern state in the 20th century, serves as delegate to the 1940 Republican National Convention	28 June 28, 1864 – Republican majority in Congress repeals Fugitive Slave Acts	29 June 29, 1982 – President Ronald Reagan signs 25-year extension of 1965 Voting Rights Act	30 June 30, 1910 – Estelle Reel (R-WY), first woman in nation elected to statewide office and first woman confirmed by U.S. Senate to a federal post, retires after 12 years as U.S. Superintendent of Indian Schools	MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JULY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

“Slavery is a violation of the rights of a man; that the law of nature which is the law of liberty, gives to no man rights superior to those of another; that God and nature have secured to each individual the inalienable right of equality... Upon a hatred of slavery, and the desire for an accountable, fiscally responsible, government, the above resolution was overwhelmingly adopted in its entirety.”

The first Republican state party platform, Michigan, 1854

...

“Believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.”

1856 Republican Party national platform



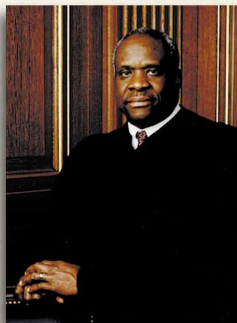
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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar



July 13, 1868 – Louisiana Republican Oscar Dunn, a former slave, becomes nation's first African-American Lt. Governor



July 1, 1991 – President George H. W. Bush appoints Clarence Thomas to U.S. Supreme Court; previously served on U.S. Court of Appeals and as Chairman of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



July 7, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan appoints first woman to U.S. Supreme Court, former Arizona Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; as Republican legislator in Arizona, she was first woman to serve as Majority Leader in any state



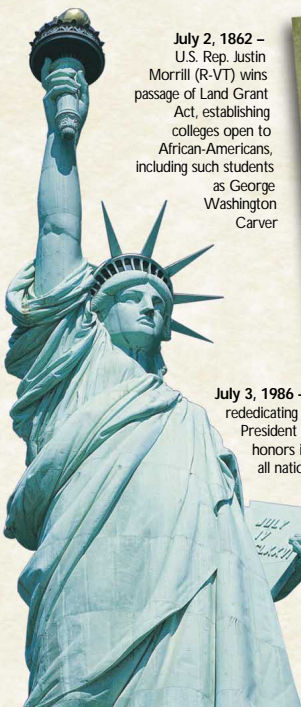
July 16, 1866 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of Freedman's Bureau Act, which protected former slaves from "black codes" denying their rights



July 22, 1993 – Death of Roscoe Robinson, first African-American four-star general in the U.S. Army; promoted in 1982 by President Ronald Reagan



July 18, 1906 – Birth of Asian-American U.S. Senator Samuel Hayakawa (R-CA)



July 2, 1862 – U.S. Rep. Justin Morrill (R-VT) wins passage of Land Grant Act, establishing colleges open to African-Americans, including such students as George Washington Carver



July 3, 1986 – At ceremony rededicating Statue of Liberty, President Ronald Reagan honors immigrants from all nations who come "to build a new world of peace and freedom and hope"



July 25, 2001 – California Republican Gaddi Vasquez nominated by President George W. Bush as first Hispanic to be Director of the Peace Corps



July 28, 1959 – Hawaii Republican Hiram Fong is elected as first Asian-American to serve in U.S. Senate



July 9, 1955 – Republican attorney E. Frederic Morrow becomes first African-American executive in White House; served as advisor to President Dwight Eisenhower



July 21, 1896 – African-American Republican activist Mary Terrell elected first president of the National Association of Colored Women

July 10, 1805 – Birth of U.S. Senator Jacob Howard (R-MI), co-author of the 14th Amendment; wrote first state Republican Party platform, condemning Democrats' pro-slavery policies



JULY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JUNE S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	AUGUST S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	28	29	30	1 July 1, 1991 – President George H. W. Bush appoints Clarence Thomas to U.S. Supreme Court; previously served on U.S. Court of Appeals and as Chairman of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2 July 2, 1862 – U.S. Rep. Justin Morrill (R-VT) wins passage of Land Grant Act, establishing colleges open to African-Americans, including such students as George Washington Carver
3 July 3, 1886 – At ceremony rededicating the Statue of Liberty, President Ronald Reagan honors immigrants from all nations who come “to build a new world of peace and freedom and hope”	4 <i>Independence Day</i> July 4, 1867 – Republican Party is established in Georgia with racially-integrated state convention	5 July 5, 1801 – Birth of David Farragut, Tennessee-born Hispanic appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as first U.S. Navy Admiral	6 July 6, 1854 – First state Republican Party officially organized in Jackson, Michigan, to oppose Democrats’ pro-slavery policies	7 July 7, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan appoints first woman to U.S. Supreme Court, former Arizona Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor; as Republican legislator in Arizona, she was first woman to serve as Majority Leader in any state	8 July 8, 1970 – In special message to Congress, President Richard Nixon calls for reversal of policy of forced termination of Native American rights and benefits	9 July 9, 1955 – Republican attorney E. Frederic Morrow becomes first African-American executive in White House; served as advisor to President Dwight Eisenhower
10 July 10, 1805 – Birth of U.S. Senator Jacob Howard (R-MI), co-author of the 14th Amendment; wrote first state Republican Party platform, condemning Democrats’ pro-slavery policies	11 July 11, 1952 – Republican Party platform condemns “duplicitry and insincerity” of Democrats in racial matters	12 July 12, 1974 – Republican National Chairman George H. W. Bush establishes Republican National Hispanic Assembly	13 July 13, 1868 – Louisiana Republican Oscar Dunn, a former slave, becomes nation’s first African-American Lt. Governor	14 July 14, 1884 – Republicans criticize Democratic Party’s nomination of racist U.S. Senator Thomas Hendricks (D-IN) for vice president; he had voted against the 13th Amendment banning slavery	15 July 15, 1980 – NAACP President Benjamin Hooks addresses Republican National Convention; previously appointed by President Richard Nixon in 1972 as first African-American member of U.S. Civil Rights Commission	16 July 16, 1866 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson’s veto of Freedman’s Bureau Act, which protected former slaves from “black codes” denying their rights
17 July 17, 1862 – Over unanimous Democrat opposition, Republican Congress passes Confiscation Act stating that slaves of the Confederacy “shall be forever free”	18 July 18, 1906 – Birth of Asian-American U.S. Senator Samuel Hayakawa (R-CA)	19 July 19, 1867 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson’s veto of legislation protecting voting rights of African-Americans	20 July 20, 1854 – Anti-slavery activists in Worcester, MA found Massachusetts Republican Party	21 July 21, 1896 – African-American Republican activist Mary Terrell elected first president of the National Association of Colored Women	22 July 22, 1993 – Death of Roscoe Robinson, first African-American four-star general in the U.S. Army; promoted in 1982 by President Ronald Reagan	23 July 23, 1840 – Birth of African-American Republican John Hyman; sold eight times as a slave, became U.S. Rep. from North Carolina (1875-77)
24 July 24, 1867 – Republican Party established in South Carolina; at convention, 76 of 124 delegates were African-American	25 July 25, 2001 – California Republican Gaddi Vasquez nominated by President George W. Bush as first Hispanic to be Director of the Peace Corps	26 July 26, 1990 – President George H. W. Bush signs Americans with Disabilities Act, world’s first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities	27 July 27, 1960 – At Republican National Convention, Vice President and eventual presidential nominee Richard Nixon insists on strong civil rights plank in platform	28 July 28, 1866 – Republican Congress authorizes formation of the Buffalo Soldiers, two regiments of African-American cavalrymen	29 July 29, 1932 – Birth of Nancy Kassebaum, U.S. Senator (R-KS) and daughter of 1936 Republican presidential nominee	30 July 30, 1866 – Democrat-controlled City of New Orleans orders police to storm racially-integrated Republican meeting; raid kills 40 and wounds more than 150
31 July 31, 2000 – African-American U.S. Rep. J. C. Watts (R-OK) presides over Republican National Convention in Philadelphia						

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

Section 1 of the 13th Amendment, written in 1865 by Senator Lyman Trumbull (R-IL), author of much of the Republican Party’s civil rights legislation after the Civil War

...

“No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

From section 1 of the 14th Amendment, written in 1866 by Rep. John Bingham (R-OH), one of the founders of the Republican Party



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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;
At the First Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May,
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage
to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution,
which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or
abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate
legislation."

H. Gillett
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Jos. R. Marshall
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

August 18, 1920 – Republican-authored 19th Amendment,
giving women the vote, becomes part of Constitution;
26 of the 36 states to ratify had
Republican-controlled legislatures



August 29, 1989 – U.S. Rep.
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)
becomes first Hispanic woman and
first Cuban-American in
Congress

August 20, 1996 –
Bill authored by U.S.
Rep. Susan Molinari
(R-NY) to prohibit
racial discrimination
in adoptions, part of
Republicans' Contract
With America,
becomes law



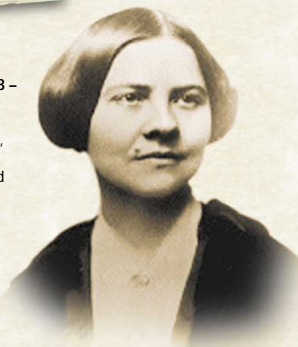
August 7, 1917 –
Birth of African-
American Republican
Melvin Evans, first
elected Governor of
Virgin Islands; also served
as Delegate to Congress,
Republican National
Committeeman, and
U.S. Ambassador to
Trinidad and Tobago



August 15, 1988 – President Ronald Reagan
addresses Republican National Convention: "Our
Party speaks for human freedom, for the sweep of
liberties that are at the core of our existence."



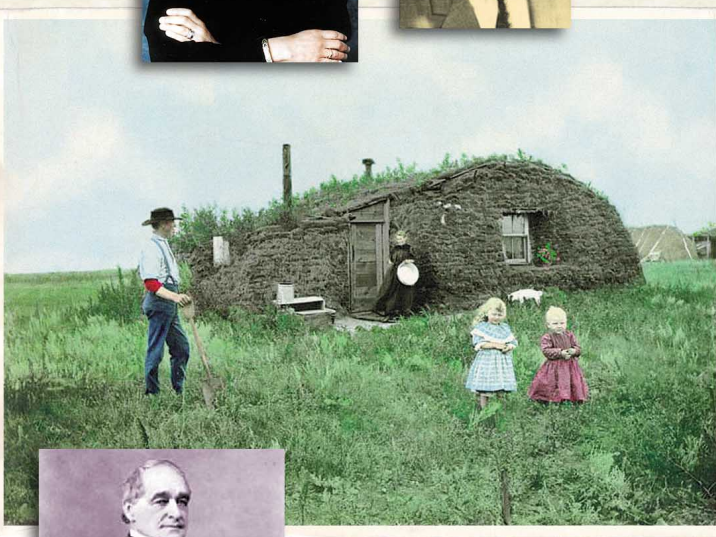
August 9, 1988 –
Lauro Cavazos,
first Hispanic to
serve in Cabinet,
nominated by
President Ronald
Reagan to be
Secretary of
Education



August 13, 1818 – Birth of
Lucy Stone, Republican anti-
slavery and women's rights
activist; founder of American
Woman Suffrage Association
in 1869



August 11, 1868 – Death of
U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens
(R-PA), who introduced 14th
Amendment; requested burial
in a racially-integrated cemetery,
with epitaph "Equality of Man
before his Creator"



August 31, 1823 – Birth of Speaker of the House Galusha Grow
(R-PA); secured passage of Homestead Act, providing free land to
settlers and ending plans of Democrats to open western lands to
slave plantations



August 27, 1809 – Birth of Hannibal
Hamlin (R-ME), first Republican elected
Vice President of the United States;
instrumental in passage of anti-slavery
Wilmot Proviso



August 21, 1959 –
Republican James
Kealoha becomes
first Hawaiian and
Chinese-American Lt.
Governor of Hawaii
after statehood



August 4, 1823 – Birth
of Governor and Senator
Oliver Morton (R-IN);
saved his state from
pro-rebel Democrat
legislature during
Civil War, then
championed
civil rights for
African-
Americans
while in U.S.
Senate

AUGUST

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31	1 August 1, 1916 – Republican presidential candidate Charles Evans Hughes, former New York Governor and U.S. Supreme Court Justice, endorses women's suffrage constitutional amendment; he would become Secretary of State and Chief Justice	2 August 2, 1810 – Birth of anti-slavery activist and New Hampshire U.S. Rep. Amos Tuck, co-founder of the Republican Party	3 August 3, 1990 – President George H. W. Bush declares first National American Indian Heritage Month	4 August 4, 1965 – Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) overcomes Democrat attempts to block 1965 Voting Rights Act; 94% of Senate Republicans vote for landmark civil right legislation, while 27% of Democrats oppose	5 August 5, 1964 – Hispanic-American Republican Lt. Everett Alvarez, USN, is shot down in Vietnam; becomes first U.S. prisoner of North Vietnamese and longest-serving POW in U.S. history	6 August 6, 1965 – Voting Rights Act of 1965, abolishing literacy tests and other measures devised by Democrats to prevent African-Americans from voting, signed into law; higher percentage of Republicans than Democrats vote in favor
7 August 7, 1917 – Birth of African-American Republican Melvin Evans, first elected Governor of Virgin Islands; also served as Delegate to Congress, Republican National Committeeman, and U.S. Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago	8 August 8, 1878 – African-American Republican James Rapier becomes Collector of Internal Revenue; previously served as U.S. Rep. (R-AL)	9 August 9, 1988 – Lauro Cavazos, first Hispanic to serve in Cabinet, nominated by President Ronald Reagan to be Secretary of Education	10 August 10, 1988 – President Ronald Reagan signs Civil Liberties Act of 1988, compensating Japanese-Americans for deprivation of civil rights and property during World War II internment ordered by FDR	11 August 11, 1868 – Death of U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA), who introduced 14th Amendment; requested burial in a racially-integrated cemetery, with epitaph "Equality of Man before his Creator"	12 August 12, 1982 – Hispanic Republican Faith Evans, first woman in nation to serve as U.S. Marshal, sworn in following appointment by President Ronald Reagan	13 August 13, 1818 – Birth of Lucy Stone, Republican anti-slavery and women's rights activist; founder of American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869
14 August 14, 1996 – Pacific Research Institute President Sally Pipes, addressing Republican National Convention on future of civil rights movement, calls for government which "treats all its citizens equally under the law"	15 August 15, 1988 – President Ronald Reagan addresses Republican National Convention: "Our Party speaks for human freedom, for the sweep of liberties that are at the core of our existence"	16 August 16, 1817 – Birth of Republican anti-slavery and civil rights activist U.S. Rep. Henry Davis (R-MD)	17 August 17, 1937 – Republicans organize opposition to former Ku Klux Klansman and Democrat U.S. Senator Hugo Black, appointed to U.S. Supreme Court by FDR; his Klan background was hidden until after confirmation	18 August 18, 1920 – Republican-authored 19th Amendment, giving women the vote, becomes part of Constitution; 26 of the 36 states to ratify had Republican-controlled legislatures	19 August 19, 1862 – Republican newspaper editor Horace Greeley writes <i>Prayer of Twenty Millions</i> , calling on President Lincoln to declare emancipation	20 August 20, 1996 – Bill authored by U.S. Rep. Susan Molinari (R-NY) to prohibit racial discrimination in adoptions, part of Republicans' <i>Contract With America</i> , becomes law
21 August 21, 1959 – Republican James Kealoha becomes first Hawaiian and Chinese-American Lt. Governor of Hawaii, after Statehood	22 August 22, 1867 – Founding of Fisk University; named for Republican Clinton B. Fisk, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau that assisted emancipated slaves	23 August 23, 1882 – At Texas Republican Party convention, over half of delegates are African-Americans	24 August 24, 1985 – Death of Hawaiian and Chinese-American Republican James Kealoha, first Lt. Governor of Hawaii after statehood	25 August 25, 1862 – President Abraham Lincoln authorizes enlistment of African-American soldiers in U.S. Army	26 August 26, 1820 – Birth of Republican anti-slavery activist James Harlan, U.S. Senator from Iowa, whose statue is in U.S. Capitol	27 August 27, 1809 – Birth of Hannibal Hamlin (R-ME), first Republican elected Vice President of the United States; instrumental in passage of anti-slavery Wilmot Proviso
28 August 28, 1963 – Martin Luther King delivers "I Have a Dream" speech in front of memorial dedicated to Republican President Abraham Lincoln	29 August 29, 1989 – U.S. Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) becomes first Hispanic woman and first Cuban-American in Congress	30 August 30, 1890 – Republican President Benjamin Harrison signs legislation by U.S. Senator Justin Morrill (R-VT) making African-Americans eligible for land-grant colleges in the South	31 August 31, 1823 – Birth of Speaker of the House Galusha Grow (R-PA); secured passage of Homestead Act, providing free land to settlers and ending plans of Democrats to open western lands to slave plantations	1	JULY S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

"Let me appeal to that great class who love liberty, truth, justice and humanity to stand by the party that abolished slavery"

...

"Our principles are those of humanity...they are those of equal rights"

...

"Every one who shoots down negroes in the streets, burns negro school-houses and meeting-houses, and murders women and children by the light of their own flaming dwellings, calls himself a Democrat. Every New York rioter in 1863 who burned up little children in colored asylums, who robbed, ravished, and murdered indiscriminately in the midst of a blazing city for three days and nights, calls himself a Democrat."

Governor Oliver Morton (R-IN), whose statue is in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol and also at the entrance to the Indiana State Capitol Building, 1866



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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

September 10, 1877 – Birth of Georgia Douglas Johnson, celebrated African-American poet of Harlem Renaissance movement; Labor Department official during Coolidge and Hoover administrations



September 8, 2003 – “This society of ours must challenge the soft bigotry of low expectations” – President George W. Bush

September 16, 1949 – Death of African-American Republican and women's rights activist Hallie Quinn Brown, instrumental in rallying women of all races to support Republican candidates



September 19, 1881 – Tuskegee Institute, under leadership of African-American Republican Booker T. Washington, opens for classes



September 30, 1953 – Earl Warren, California's three-term Republican Governor and 1948 Republican vice presidential nominee, nominated to be Chief Justice; wrote landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*

September 22, 1862 – Republican President Abraham Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation



September 24, 1957 – Sparking criticism from Democrats such as Senators John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, Republican President Dwight Eisenhower deploys U.S. troops to Little Rock, AR to force Democrat Governor Orval Faubus to integrate public schools



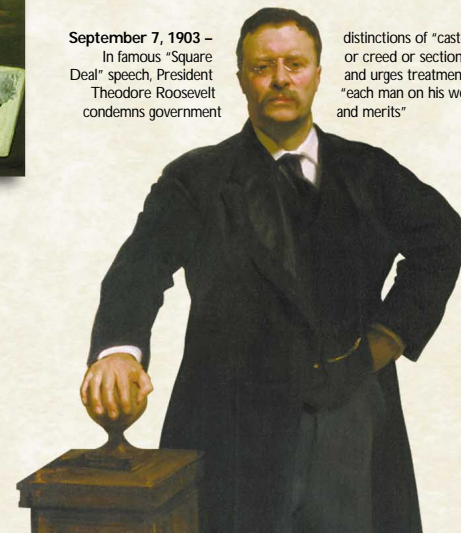
September 6, 1870 – Women vote in Wyoming, in first election after women's suffrage signed into law by Republican Gov. John Campbell



September 19, 1941 – Birth of U.S. District Judge Ronald Lew, appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1984; first Chinese-American federal judge to serve in mainland U.S.

September 7, 1903 – In famous “Square Deal” speech, President Theodore Roosevelt condemns government

distinctions of “caste or creed or section” and urges treatment of “each man on his worth and merits”



September 12, 1983 – Hispanic Republican Katherine Ortega nominated as U.S. Treasurer by President Ronald Reagan; delivered keynote address at 1984 Republican National Convention

SEPTEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AUGUST S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	OCTOBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30	31	1 September 1, 1975 – Gen. Daniel James receives fourth star from Republican President Gerald Ford; first African-American to hold that rank in U.S. Air Force	2 September 2, 1910 – Administration of Republican George Alexander, Mayor of Los Angeles, makes Alice Wells first woman police officer in America	3 September 3, 1868 – 25 African-Americans in Georgia legislature, all Republicans, expelled by Democrat majority; later reinstated by Republican Congress
4 September 4, 2001 – Republican U.S. Senate selects Alfonso Lenhardt as first African-American Sergeant at Arms	5 Labor Day September 5, 1883 – After reforms implemented by Republican President Chester Arthur, Mary Hoyt becomes first woman federal civil service appointee	6 September 6, 1870 – Women vote in Wyoming, in first election after women's suffrage signed into law by Republican Gov. John Campbell	7 September 7, 1969 – Death of Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL), who authored 1960 Civil Rights Act and led passage of 1964 Civil Rights Act	8 September 8, 2003 – Speaking five decades after <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , President George W. Bush challenges teachers' unions to embrace standards in inner-city education: "This society of ours must challenge the soft bigotry of low expectations"	9 September 9, 1957 – President Dwight Eisenhower signs Republican Party's 1957 Civil Rights Act	10 September 10, 1877 – Birth of Georgia Douglas Johnson, celebrated African-American poet of Harlem Renaissance movement; she served as Labor Department official during the Coolidge and Hoover administrations
11 September 11, 1866 – Birth of African-American Republican Charles Scrutchin; successfully defended 6 African-Americans arrested after a mob in Minnesota lynched 3 of their companions	12 September 12, 1868 – Civil rights activist Tunis Campbell and all other African-Americans in Georgia Senate, every one a Republican, expelled by Democrat majority; would later be reinstated by Republican Congress	13 September 13, 1988 – President Ronald Reagan proclaims first National Hispanic Heritage Week	14 September 14, 1874 – Democrat white supremacists seize Louisiana statehouse in attempt to overthrow racially-integrated administration of Republican Governor William Kellogg; 27 killed	15 September 15, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan establishes the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to increase African-American participation in federal education programs	16 September 16, 1949 – Death of African-American Republican and women's rights activist Hallie Quinn Brown, instrumental in rallying women of all races to support Republican candidates	17 September 17, 1971 – Former Ku Klux Klan member and Democrat U.S. Senator Hugo Black (D-AL) retires from U.S. Supreme Court; appointed by FDR in 1937, he had defended Klansmen for racial murders
18 September 18, 1895 – Republican civil rights activist Booker T. Washington tells white audience in Atlanta: "There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all"	19 September 19, 1881 – Tuskegee Institute, under leadership of African-American Republican Booker T. Washington, opens for classes	20 September 20, 1876 – Former state Attorney General Robert Ingersoll (R-IL) tells veterans: "Every man that loved slavery better than liberty was a Democrat... I am a Republican because it is the only free party that ever existed"	21 September 21, 1872 – Nominated by African-American U.S. Rep. Robert B. Elliott (R-SC), South Carolina's James Conyers becomes first African-American midshipman at U.S. Naval Academy	22 September 22, 1862 – Republican President Abraham Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation	23 September 23, 1816 – Birth of U.S. Rep. and Secretary of State Elihu Washburne (R-IL), a founder of the Republican Party and early advocate for the civil rights of African-Americans	24 September 24, 1957 – Sparking criticism from Democrats such as Senators John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, President Dwight Eisenhower deploys U.S. troops to Little Rock, AR to force Democrat Governor Orval Faubus to integrate public schools
25 September 25, 1981 – Republican Sandra Day O' Connor, nominated by President Ronald Reagan, is sworn in as first woman to serve on U.S. Supreme Court	26 September 26, 1860 – The Wide-Awakes, Republican campaign group, serenades abolitionists and suffragists Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to thank them for their support	27 September 27, 1804 – Birth of anti-slavery U.S. Rep. and Lt. Governor John Goodrich, first Chairman of Massachusetts Republican Party	28 September 28, 1868 – Democrats in Opelousas, Louisiana murder nearly 300 African-Americans who tried to prevent an assault against a Republican newspaper editor	29 September 29, 1963 – Gov. George Wallace (D-AL) defies order by U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson, appointed by President Dwight Eisenhower, to integrate Tuskegee High School	30 September 30, 1953 – Earl Warren, California's three-term Republican Governor and 1948 Republican vice presidential nominee, nominated to be Chief Justice; wrote landmark decision in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	1

"For 150 years, Republicans have worked to secure the civil rights of African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and every individual from every background and walk of life. We believe that every person contributes to America's rich cultural heritage. Americans of all races and creeds share the Republican commitment to creating job opportunities for all, giving children equal access to a quality education, and strengthening families and faith. This is the Republican agenda; this is the American agenda."

...

"We will continue to work toward the vision set forth on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial by Dr. Martin Luther King. His words embody the true American Dream, the quintessentially American way of life. Republicans and all Americans will continue to strive to fully realize Dr. King's dream for all."

**U.S. Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-IL)
Speaker of the House**



THE HOUSE POLICY COMMITTEE
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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

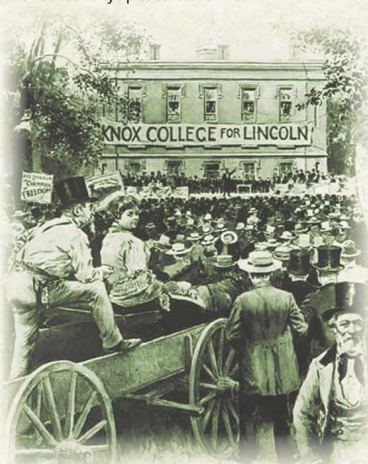


October 29, 1864 – African-American abolitionist Sojourner Truth says of President Lincoln: "I never was treated by anyone with more kindness and cordiality than were shown to me by that great and good man"



October 5, 1861 – Death of Michigan anti-slavery activist Kinsley Bingham, elected in 1854 as nation's first Republican Governor

October 13, 1858 – During Lincoln-Douglas debates, U.S. Senator Stephen Douglas (D-IL) states: "I do not regard the Negro as my equal, and positively deny that he is my brother, or any kin to me whatever"; Douglas became Democratic Party's presidential nominee



October 26, 1919 – Birth of Republican Senator Edward Brooke (R-MA), who in 1967 became first African-American elected to U.S. Senate by popular vote

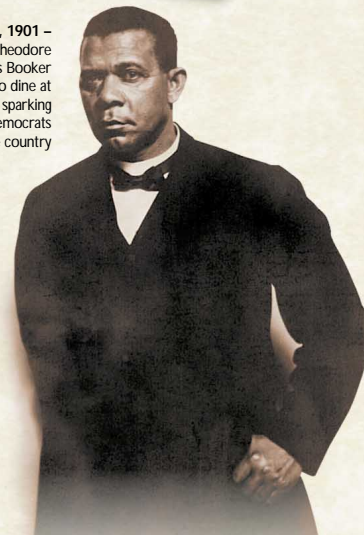


October 20, 1904 – As Treasurer of the New York Colored Republican Club, James Weldon Johnson, celebrated poet and novelist of the Harlem Renaissance movement, campaigns for Theodore Roosevelt's re-election; later served as U.S. Consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua



October 6, 1914 – Birth of women's rights advocate Mary Louise Smith, elected Chair of the Republican National Committee in 1974

October 16, 1901 – President Theodore Roosevelt invites Booker T. Washington to dine at White House, sparking protests by Democrats across the country



October 11, 2002 – Asian-American Republican Sean Liou appointed by President George W. Bush to promote civil rights of Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders; served on transition team of Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger (R-CA)



October 1, 1962 – In defiance of Democrat Governor Ross Barnett, Republican Justice Department official John Doar, an Eisenhower appointee, escorts James Meredith to register as first African-American student at the University of Mississippi



October 17, 1989 – Appointed by President George H. W. Bush, Antonia Novello becomes the first woman and the first Hispanic U.S. Surgeon General



October 24, 1972 – Death of Jackie Robinson, athlete and Republican civil rights activist; with support of fellow Republican Branch Rickey, desegregated major league baseball as a Brooklyn Dodger in 1947

OCTOBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	27	28	29	30	1 October 1, 1973 – Richard Cavazos promoted by President Richard Nixon to be first Hispanic Brigadier General in U.S. Army; in 1982, President Ronald Reagan made him first Hispanic four-star General
2 October 2, 1983 – President Ronald Reagan proclaims first Minority Enterprise Development Week	3 October 3, 1924 – Republicans denounce three-time Democrat presidential nominee William Jennings Bryan for defending the Ku Klux Klan at 1924 Democratic National Convention	4 October 4, 1954 – Birth of Texas Supreme Court Justice Priscilla Owen, advocate for legal services to the poor; her nomination by President George W. Bush to U.S. Court of Appeals was blocked by Democrats in Senate	5 October 5, 1861 – Death of Michigan anti-slavery activist Kinsley Bingham, elected in 1854 as nation's first Republican Governor	6 October 6, 1914 – Birth of women's rights advocate Mary Louise Smith, elected Chair of the Republican National Committee in 1974	7 October 7, 1868 – Republicans denounce Democratic Party's national campaign theme: "This is a white man's country: Let white men rule"	8 October 8, 1898 – Republican Joseph Simon (R-OR) elected as first Jewish U.S. Senator outside the former Confederacy
9 October 9, 1886 – Death of Rep. Benjamin Arnett (R-OH), first African-American to represent a majority white constituency in a state legislature	10 Columbus Day October 10, 1871 – Following warnings by Philadelphia Democrats against black voting, African-American Republican civil rights activist Octavius Catto murdered by Democratic Party operative; his military funeral was attended by thousands	11 October 11, 1972 – Horacio Rivero, first Hispanic four-star Admiral, appointed by President Richard Nixon as U.S. Ambassador to Spain	12 October 12, 1813 – Birth of Senator Lyman Trumbull (R-IL), author of Republican Party's 13th Amendment banning slavery, and of Civil Rights Act of 1866 granting full citizenship to African-Americans	13 Yom Kippur October 13, 1858 – During Lincoln-Douglas debates, U.S. Senator Stephen Douglas (D-IL) states: "I do not regard the Negro as my equal, and positively deny that he is my brother, or any kin to me whatever"; Douglas became Democratic Party's 1860 presidential nominee	14 October 14, 1890 – Birth of Dwight Eisenhower, who as President spearheaded Republican civil rights initiatives including 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts; used federal troops, marshals, and Justice Dept. officials to force Democrat governors to desegregate public schools	15 October 15, 1914 – African-American Republican James Weldon Johnson, celebrated poet of Harlem Renaissance movement, becomes editor of leading black journal, <i>New York Age</i> ; served as Theodore Roosevelt's Consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua
16 October 16, 1901 – President Theodore Roosevelt invites Booker T. Washington to dine at White House, sparking protests by Democrats across the country	17 October 17, 1989 – Appointed by President George H. W. Bush, Antonio Novello becomes first woman and first Hispanic to be U.S. Surgeon General	18 October 18, 1871 – After violence against Republicans in South Carolina, President Ulysses Grant deploys U.S. troops to combat Democrat terrorists who formed the Ku Klux Klan	19 October 19, 1956 – On campaign trail, Vice President Richard Nixon vows: "American boys and girls shall sit, side by side, at any school – public or private – with no regard paid to the color of their skin. Segregation, discrimination, and prejudice have no place in America"	20 October 20, 1942 – 60 prominent African-Americans issue Durham Manifesto, calling on southern Democrats to abolish their all-white primaries	21 October 21, 1837 – Birth of Sara Spencer, Secretary of National Woman Suffrage Association; her address to 1876 Republican National Convention was first by a woman before a major party	22 October 22, 1868 – While campaigning for re-election, Republican U.S. Rep. James Hinds (R-AR) is assassinated by Democrat terrorists who organized as the Ku Klux Klan
23 October 23, 1906 – President Theodore Roosevelt nominates first Jewish Cabinet member, Republican Oscar Straus, as Secretary of Commerce and Labor	24 October 24, 1972 – Death of Jackie Robinson, athlete and Republican civil rights activist	25 October 25, 1858 – U.S. Senator William Seward (R-NY) describes Democratic Party as "inextricably committed to the designs of the slaveholders"; as President Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, helped draft Emancipation Proclamation	26 October 26, 1919 – Birth of Republican Senator Edward Brooke (R-MA), who in 1967 became first African-American elected to U.S. Senate by popular vote	27 October 27, 1800 – Birth of U.S. Senator Benjamin Wade (R-OH), author of 1862 law banning slavery in all U.S. territories	28 October 28, 1842 – Birth of Republican suffragist and abolitionist Anna Dickinson, "Joan of Arc of the Union cause," whose campaign speeches in many states contributed to victories of Republican candidates	29 October 29, 1864 – African-American abolitionist Sojourner Truth says of President Lincoln: "I never was treated by anyone with more kindness and cordiality than were shown to me by that great and good man"
30 October 30, 1829 – Birth of civil rights champion and U.S. Senator Roscoe Conkling (R-NY), instrumental in founding Republican Party in New York	31 October 31, 1882 – Death of African-American Republican, union organizer, and Texas state legislator George Ruby					

"With courage, born of success achieved in the past, with a keen sense of the responsibility which we shall continue to assume, we look forward to a future large with promise and hope. Seeking no favors because of our color, nor patronage because of our needs, we knock at the bar of justice, asking an equal chance."

...

"I resolved [while a child] that so far as this descendant of slaves was concerned, she would show those white girls and boys whose forefathers had always been free that she was their equal in every respect."

...

"Every right that has been bestowed upon blacks was initiated by the Republican Party."

...

"We should reach each and every one in the State, so they would all register and vote for the Republican candidates."

Mary Terrell, African-American Republican and co-founder of the NAACP



THE HOUSE POLICY COMMITTEE
Christopher Cox, Chairman
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2005 Republican Freedom Calendar



November 6, 1956 – African-American civil rights leaders Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy vote for Republican Dwight Eisenhower for President

November 2, 1983 – President Ronald Reagan makes Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday



November 5, 2002 – Republican Alan Nakanishi elected to California State Assembly; joined party after being imprisoned in Japanese internment by FDR, because "Republicans would have honored the Constitution"



November 13, 2002 – U.S. Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-OH) elected as Chair of House Republican Conference; she is highest-ranking woman in House majority leadership in U.S. history



November 29, 1935 – Death of African-American U.S. Rep. Henry Cheatham (R-NC), who served as delegate to two Republican National Conventions

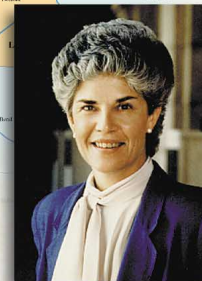
November 16, 1948 – Death of California Republican Florence Kahn, first Jewish woman to serve in U.S. House of Representatives, 1925-37



November 7, 1916 – Jeannette Rankin, a Republican from Montana, becomes the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives



November 4, 1986 – Republican Kay Orr of Nebraska elected as state's first woman governor; also first woman to defeat another woman in a gubernatorial race



November 12, 2001 – President George W. Bush proclaims National American Indian Heritage Month



November 9, 1938 – Republican Gladys Pyle becomes first woman elected to U.S. Senate from South Dakota



November 5, 2002 – Michael Steele, former Chairman of Maryland Republican Party, elected as first African-American Lt. Governor in state history



November 1, 1879 – Death of U.S. Senator Zachariah Chandler (R-MI), Underground Railroad conductor and co-founder of the Republican Party



NOVEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1 November 1, 1879 – Death of U.S. Senator Zachariah Chandler (R-MI). Underground Railroad conductor and co-founder of the Republican Party	2 November 2, 1983 – President Ronald Reagan makes Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday	3 November 3, 1868 – Republican Ulysses Grant defeats Democrat Horatio Seymour in presidential election; Seymour had denounced Emancipation Proclamation	4 November 4, 1986 – Republican Kay Orr of Nebraska elected as state's first woman governor; also first woman to defeat another woman in a gubernatorial race	5 November 5, 2002 – Michael Steele, former Chairman of Maryland Republican Party, elected as first African-American Lt. Governor in state history
6 November 6, 1956 – African-American civil rights leaders Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy vote for Republican Dwight Eisenhower for President	7 November 7, 1916 – Jeannette Rankin, Republican from Montana, becomes first woman elected to U.S. House of Representatives	8 November 8, 1840 – Birth of Judith Ellen Foster; addressing the 1892 Republican National Convention, she declared: "We are here to help you, and we have come to stay"	9 November 9, 1938 – Republican Gladys Pyle becomes first woman elected to U.S. Senate from South Dakota; earlier had been first woman elected to constitutional office (Secretary of State) and to state legislature	10 November 10, 1829 – Birth of Charles Mitchell, who with fellow Massachusetts Republican Edward Walker became one of nation's first two African-American state legislators in 1866	11 Veterans Day November 11, 1880 – Death of abolitionist, suffragist and Republican activist Lucretia Mott	12 November 12, 2001 – President George W. Bush proclaims National American Indian Heritage Month
13 November 13, 2002 – U.S. Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-OH) elected as Chair of House Republican Conference; she is highest-ranking woman in House majority leadership in U.S. history	14 November 14, 1824 – Birth of U.S. Rep. James Ashley (R-OH), author of constitutional amendment to ban slavery	15 November 15, 1983 – President Ronald Reagan's nominee to Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Susan Meredith Phillips, confirmed as first woman to serve as Chairman	16 November 16, 1948 – Death of California Republican Florence Kahn, first Jewish woman to serve in U.S. House of Representatives, 1925-37	17 November 17, 2003 – First generation immigrant, Austrian-American Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger, sworn in as Governor of California	18 November 18, 1872 – Susan B. Anthony arrested for voting, after boasting to Elizabeth Cady Stanton that she voted for "the Republican ticket, straight"	19 November 19, 1863 – President Abraham Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address, calling for "a new birth of freedom"
20 November 20, 1953 – Birth of Matt Fong, Chinese-American Republican elected Treasurer of California in 1994; Republican candidate for U.S. Senate in 1998	21 November 21, 1991 – President George H. W. Bush signs Civil Rights Act of 1991 to strengthen federal civil rights legislation	22 November 22, 1865 – Republicans denounce Democrat legislature of Mississippi for enacting "black codes," which institutionalized racial discrimination	23 November 23, 1860 – Birth into slavery of Republican Edward Johnson, historian and first African-American New York state legislator (1917-18); helped outlaw racial discrimination in public accommodations	24 Thanksgiving Day November 24, 1929 – Death of U.S. Senator Francis Warren (R-WY), last Senator to have fought for Union in Civil War; hired first woman in U.S. Senate, Republican Leona Wells	25 November 25, 1955 – Eisenhower administration bans racial segregation of interstate bus travel	26 November 26, 2002 – Republican Judy Baar Topinka becomes first woman to chair either major party in Illinois
27 November 27, 1857 – Birth of Republican Robert Terrell, women's suffrage advocate; appointed as first African-American judge in District of Columbia by President Theodore Roosevelt	28 November 28, 1989 – President George H. W. Bush establishes National Museum of the American Indian	29 November 29, 1935 – Death of African-American U.S. Rep. Henry Cheatham (R-NC), who served as delegate to two Republican National Conventions	30 November 30, 1983 – Clarence Pendleton completes first term as first African-American Chairman of U.S. Civil Rights Commission; appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981	1	OCTOBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	DECEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

"We believe that everyone deserves a chance, that everyone has value, that no insignificant person was ever born. We believe that all are diminished when any are hopeless. We are one people, committed to building a single nation of justice and opportunity."

...

"We understand every child in America must be educated in order for this country to realize its full promise."

...

"We continue to work for an America where individuals are celebrated for their abilities, not judged by their disabilities."

...

"Today we are fighting for freedom in a new way, and on new battlefields. And we continue to press for equal opportunity for every American here at home."

George W. Bush
43rd President of the United States



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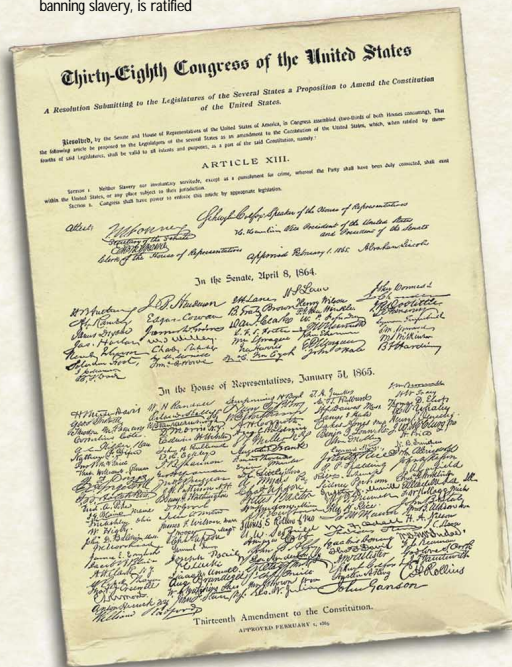
2005 Republican Freedom Calendar

December 26, 1978 – Death of Dick Yin Wong, appointed by President Gerald Ford as first Asian-American to serve as a judge on a U.S. District Court



December 30, 1842 – Birth of Republican U.S. Rep. Josiah Walls, who in 1871 became Florida's first African-American in Congress

December 6, 1865 – Republican Party's 13th Amendment, banning slavery, is ratified



December 2, 1863 – Phillip Reid, former slave set free by Republicans' 1862 D.C. Emancipation Act, watches his statue Freedom placed atop U.S. Capitol

December 26, 1991 – Republican Barbara Franklin nominated as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Commerce



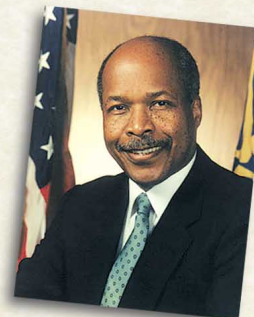
December 15, 2000 – President-elect George W. Bush nominates Colin Powell as first African-American Secretary of State



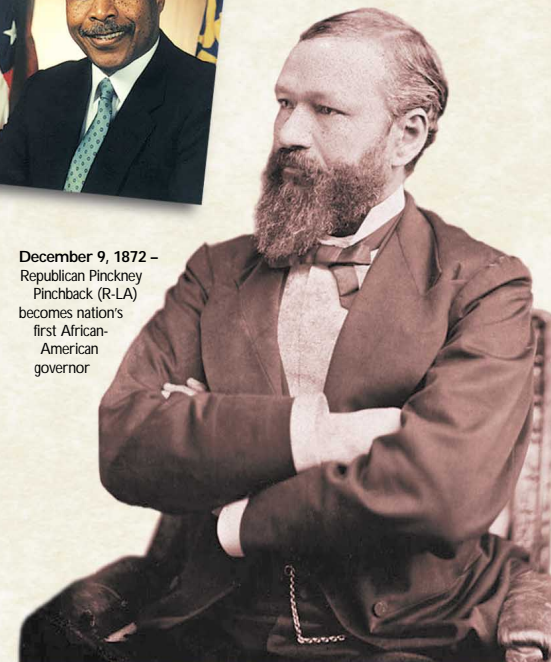
December 20, 2000 – California Republican Ann Veneman nominated as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Agriculture



December 7, 1928 – Republican Octaviano Larrazolo of New Mexico becomes first Hispanic to serve in U.S. Senate



December 22, 1888 – African-American Republican Louis Sullivan nominated by President George H. W. Bush as Secretary of Health and Human Services



December 9, 1872 – Republican Pinckney Pinchback (R-LA) becomes nation's first African-American governor

DECEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	JANUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29	30	1 December 1, 1873 – African-American Republican Alonzo Ransier, former South Carolina Republican Party Chairman and Lt. Governor, sworn in as U.S. Representative (R-SC)	2 December 2, 1863 – Phillip Reid, former slave set free by Republicans' 1862 D.C. Emancipation Act, watches his statue <i>Freedom</i> placed atop U.S. Capitol	3 December 3, 2002 – Jewish Republican Linda Lingle (R-HI) inaugurated as state's first woman governor
4 December 4, 1886 – Death of Republican George Ruffin, first African-American graduate of Harvard Law School and first African-American state judge in the North	5 December 5, 2000 – Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) becomes first woman elected to U.S. Senate Leadership	6 December 6, 1865 – Republican Party's 13th Amendment, banning slavery, is ratified	7 December 7, 1928 – Republican Octaviano Larrazolo of New Mexico becomes first Hispanic to serve in U.S. Senate	8 December 8, 1953 – Eisenhower administration Asst. Attorney General Lee Rankin argues for plaintiffs in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> ; 1924 Democratic presidential candidate John W. Davis argues in favor of "separate but equal"	9 December 9, 1872 – Republican Pinckney Pinchback (R-LA) becomes nation's first African-American governor	10 December 10, 1869 – Republican Gov. John Campbell of Wyoming Territory signs first-in-nation law granting women right to vote and to hold public office
11 December 11, 1895 – African-American Republican and former U.S. Rep. Thomas Miller (R-SC) denounces new state constitution written to disenfranchise African-Americans	12 December 12, 2003 – President George W. Bush nominates African-American Alphonso Jackson as U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	13 December 13, 2001 – "No Child Left Behind" Act to improve public education for all children passes House; signed into law by President George W. Bush	14 December 14, 1829 – Birth of African-American Republican John Langston; served as diplomat in four Republican administrations, and in U.S. House (R-VA)	15 December 15, 2000 – President-elect George W. Bush nominates Colin Powell as first African-American Secretary of State	16 December 16, 2003 – President George W. Bush signs law creating National Museum of African American History and Culture	17 December 17, 2000 – Republican Alberto Gonzales named as first Hispanic to serve as White House Counsel by President George W. Bush
18 December 18, 1852 – Birth of Republican U.S. Rep. George White (R-NC), last former slave to serve in Congress; authored bill to make lynching a federal crime	19 December 19, 1820 – Birth of Republican activist Mary Livemore, organizer of Women's Suffrage Convention in 1868	20 December 20, 2000 – California Republican Ann Veneman nominated as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Agriculture	21 December 21, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan establishes Task Force on Legal Equality for Women	22 December 22, 1870 – African-American Republican Jefferson Long becomes U.S. Representative from Georgia	23 December 23, 1815 – Civil rights activist and Republican diplomat Henry Garnet born into slavery in Maryland; first African-American to address U.S. Senate (1865)	24 December 24, 1833 – Birth of African-American Republican Joseph Corbin, Arkansas Superintendent of Education (1873-74)
25 <i>Christmas Day</i> December 25, 1804 – Birth of U.S. Rep. George Ashmun (R-MA), anti-slavery activist and Chairman of 1860 Republican National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln	26 December 26, 1991 – Republican Barbara Franklin nominated as first woman to be U.S. Secretary of Commerce	27 December 27, 1910 – Birth of African-American physician Aris Allen, Chairman of Maryland Republican Party and Secretary of 1980 Republican National Convention	28 December 28, 1973 – Banned Russian author and human rights activist Alexander Solzhenitsyn publishes <i>Gulag Archipelago</i> ; President Ronald Reagan would quote his undelivered Nobel acceptance speech in national TV address to Soviet Union	29 December 29, 1930 – Death of Walter Cohen, African-American Republican from New Orleans; served in McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Coolidge administrations	30 December 30, 1842 – Birth of Republican U.S. Rep. Josiah Walls, who in 1871 became Florida's first African-American in Congress	31 December 31, 1898 – Republican Theodore Roosevelt becomes Governor of New York; in 1900, he outlawed racial segregation in New York public schools

"Our nation's long journey towards civil rights for all our citizens—once a source of discord, now a source of pride—must continue with no backsliding or slowing down. We must and shall see that those basic laws that guarantee equal rights are preserved and, when necessary, strengthened. Our concern for equal rights for women is firm and unshakable."

...

"Our commitment to fairness means that we must assure legal and economic equity for women, and eliminate, once and for all, all traces of unjust discrimination against women from the United States Code."

...

"This government will meet its responsibility to help those in need. But policies that increase dependency, break up families, and destroy self-respect are not progressive; they're reactionary. Despite our strides in civil rights, blacks, Hispanics, and all minorities will not have full and equal power until they have full economic power."

Ronald Reagan
40th President of the United States



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